

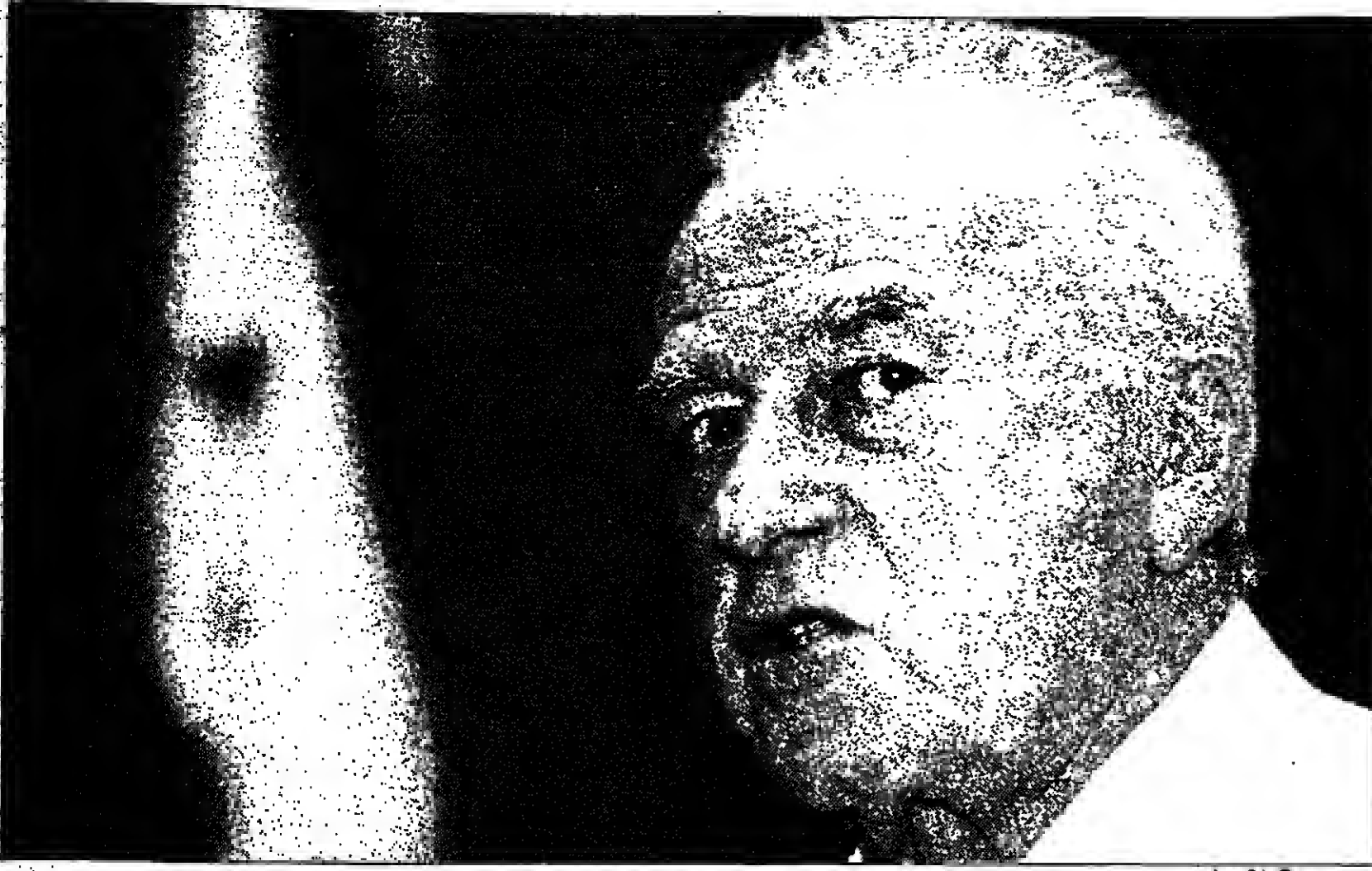
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ESTABLISHED 1887



Yitzhak Rabin, the Labor Party leader, speaking at a news conference in Tel Aviv on Wednesday. He said he would try to repair relations with the United States.

Labor's Big Victory Likely to Restrain Israeli Settlements

By David Hoffman

JERUSALEM — The Labor Party leader, Yitzhak Rabin, vowed Wednesday to use his triumph in Israel's parliamentary election to put the brakes on expansion of "political" settlements in the occupied territories. He also said he would repair relations with the United States in hopes of reviving Israel's request for U.S.-backed loan guarantees. Speaking the day after his defeat of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's Likud coalition, Mr. Rabin signaled a willingness to bring into a new government one or more of the smaller religious or rightist parties, as long as they heeded to his overall goals. Although election results will not be final until Friday, nearly complete tallies showed that, in addition to the leftist Meretz alliance, Mr. Rabin would need the support of at least one other party to form a governing coalition. Mr. Rabin made no commitments Wednesday, and analysts predicted weeks of intense jockeying over the terms of the coalition. Likud officials, meanwhile, acknowledged that Mr. Rabin was in a strong position to form the next government without them, dashing hopes for a unity government between the two major parties. One Likud official said Mr. Shamir, 76, was likely to step aside in the coming months. After an emotional address to Likud workers early Wednesday, Mr. Shamir told Israeli television that he was at the end of his "personal road." Mr. Rabin has promised to move quickly on Palestinian autonomy negotiations, and his victory was welcomed by some Arab participants in the peace talks with Israel. During a news conference in Tel Aviv on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Rabin, 70, expressed hope that he could revive Israel's request for \$10 billion in U.S.-backed loan guarantees, which the Bush administration rejected in a dispute with Mr. Shamir over expansion of settlements in Israeli-occupied territories. Mr. Rabin has pledged to curb what he has called "political" settlements amid large Palestinian population centers that the Likud government has been constructing at a rapid pace, while preserving other settlements he said were necessary for Israel's security. He predicted Wednesday that this would make it "easier" to obtain the loan guarantees. "I have nothing in my pocket," he said. "I won't come and say I have a promise to show." But he added that he had enjoyed long and frequent contacts with the United States. U.S. officials have said they would prefer to work with a Rabin-led government, and an effort to demonstrate improved ties is expected after the new government is formed. Mr. Rabin faces a complex task in the weeks ahead in forging a coalition and appointing cabinet ministers. Mr. Rabin and Shimon Peres, another Labor leader, have a long-running intra-party rivalry that has prompted speculation about whether Mr. Rabin would give Mr. Peres one of the other major positions in his government, such as defense or foreign minister. Mr. Rabin said he would make the decisions and would let others "try to blackmail" him into choices. Although Labor soundly defeated Likud, the margin of victory was not large enough under Israel's system of proportional representation for Mr. Rabin to form a government on his own. As of Wednesday night, Labor commanded 45 seats in the 120-seat Knesset, or parliament, and the Meretz alliance, also part of the leftist bloc, held 12. The Arab parties, which would not formally be part of any coalition, held 5 seats. The Labor-Meretz total of 57 is shy of the 61 votes needed for a stable governing coalition, which means Mr. Rabin will have to seek a partner among the rightist and religious parties. To qualify for a seat in the Knesset, a party must get at least 1.5 percent of the vote. An intricate process was continuing Wednesday to re-allocate the votes of those parties that failed to meet the test, and the final results could adjust the total held by the other parties by one or two seats. Also, the votes of soldiers were still being counted. Mr. Rabin said he had ruled out trying to form a minority government with just the leftist Meretz alliance, and in his remarks opened the door to a round of behind-the-scenes negotiations over how the government would be formed. Mr. Rabin warned that he would not be held hostage to the demands of extremist parties that have often wrung subsidies and other concessions as their price for participating in a coalition government. He said anyone who wants to talk about joining should not bring "irrelevant issues" into the talks. He said his new government "won't just represent the radical right or the radical left." As a practical matter, however, the interests and demands of the smaller parties are often in conflict.

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The Dollar Takes a Tumble After Bush Speaks His Mind

By Lawrence Malkin
International Herald Tribune
NEW YORK — A renewal of the White House campaign against the Federal Reserve combined with further evidence of a slow U.S. economic recovery to hammer down the dollar on Wednesday. Some financial analysts wondered whether President George Bush was acting "out of political desperation." "Ronald Reagan stood behind the Fed in its fight against inflation," Mickey Levy of CRT Government Securities said. "Here we have the chairman of the central bank dealing with inflation, and the White House is undercutting him every inch of the way." The latest imbroglio came when Mr. Bush, in an interview with The New York Times published Wednesday, said, "I'd like to see another lowering of interest rates. I think there's room to do that. I can understand people worrying about inflation. But I don't think that's the big problem now." Martin Fitzwater, the White House press secretary, not only reconfirmed the president's remarks about the Fed on Wednesday, but he tried to dismiss the significance of the durable goods statistics. So did the White House economist, Michael Boskin, who stressed a sharp drop in defense orders as a major factor behind the decline. But even without this decline of 27 percent, the overall monthly figure would have fallen 0.6 percent on a broad-based decline in orders for primary metals, transport and industrial and electrical equipment. To add to the economy's problems, mediators were unable to halt a nationwide rail strike that began at midnight. If it continues, Mr. Boskin said, "With the White House pressing for lower inter-

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Arabs See Boost for Peace

Several Arab leaders, including officials of the Palestine Liberation Organization, said Wednesday that an Israeli government headed by Yitzhak Rabin, the Labor Party leader, would improve chances for a peace agreement between Israel and Arab states. "The election result will give a strong push to peace efforts and the reaping of a golden opportunity to achieve historic reconciliation between Israel and the Arabs," said Osama Baz, a senior adviser to President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt. The reactions, according to many Arab commentators, had more to do with the downfall of the hard-line Likud bloc of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir than with the ascendancy of Labor. "The Israeli public voted against war and the terrorism of Shamir," Yasser Arafat, head of the PLO, declared in Cairo. Other officials also were elated. "I am sure that if Mr. Rabin begins negotiations with Palestinian leaders, the problem will be solved," said a PLO official, Bassam Abu Sharif. Jordanian officials also voiced approval. (Page 8)

Baker Urges Speed On Mideast Talks

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d called Wednesday for a quick resumption of Middle East peace talks once the new Labor-led Israeli government takes office, but he said it was too early to speculate about whether Washington would now grant Israel its long-sought loan guarantees. "I would hope that we could see the next round of bilateral discussions taking place just as soon as it is conveniently possible in the aftermath of the formation of a new Israeli government," Mr. Baker said in his first reaction to the Israeli election. Israel, the Palestinians and the Arab states have held four rounds of talks in Washington since direct negotiations began in November. The most recent session of the Middle East peace talks ended in early April with the various parties having nothing but procedural agreements to show for their efforts. They had tentatively agreed to meet again in Rome, sometime after the Israeli election. Mr. Baker added that the Bush administration "said throughout the election period that we would work closely with whatever government would emerge and we will of course be doing that with whatever government is formed, working to strengthen and deepen the partnership between the United States and Israel and to promote our mutual objective of peace with security with Israel." The secretary, however, declined to be drawn into any predictions about the still-pending Israeli request for \$10 billion in loan guarantees to help absorb Russian immigrants. Israel effectively withdrew the request in March, after refusing to meet the Bush administration's condition that it freeze all new building of settlements in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. "It's going to be days, if not weeks, before we have a new Israeli government," Mr. Baker said. "And I think the best approach for the United States during that period of time while they are in the

See TALKS, Page 8

It's All Up to Rabin How Much Will Policy Shift?

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Service
JERUSALEM — Though he won Israel's general elections by offering a safe, centrist alternative to the long-dominant Likud party, Yitzhak Rabin now has the power to upset the country's political status quo and carry out a dramatic shift of its policies toward the occupied territories and peace talks with Arabs. When almost all the votes were counted Wednesday after a long night of ups and downs, the victory by Mr. Rabin's Labor Party was in some ways as undramatic as the election campaign that preceded it. Though Labor bested Likud in seats in the Knesset, the parliament, by the wide margin of 45 to 32, the overall leftist bloc held only a four-seat majority in the 120-member legislature. Excluding the five seats won by Arab parties, Labor and the leftist Meretz alliance actually held one less seat than the outgoing Likud-led alliance of nationalist and religious parties. Nevertheless, the remarkably poor showing of the Likud — which lost votes to small rightist parties as well as to Labor and finished with its fewest seats since 1969 — has left Mr. Rabin with a seeming mandate to enclade the party of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir from government. It would be the first government without Likud since 1977. Such a step could give Mr. Rabin a free hand to carry out the Labor Party's dramatically different policies on the occupied territories, ranging from a freeze on most settlement construction to a commitment to reach an interim agreement with Palestinians on self-rule in the West Bank and Gaza Strip within nine months. More broadly, an Israeli government committed for the first time since the 1970s to the principle of

NEWS ANALYSIS

exchanging occupied territory for peace could galvanize the political atmosphere in the Middle East and revitalize Israel's strained relations with the United States and Europe. "It's an option for a different Middle East," said Dodi Zucker, a legislator from the Meretz alliance, which increased its strength to 12 seats from 10. "It's all up to Rabin, now," Mr. Zucker said. "Potentially, we could see revolutionary change — the total collapse of the Greater Israel concept the Likud has insisted on all these years." "The question is whether Rabin

See MANDATE, Page 8

A Lecture to U.S. on Equality Lee Kuan Yew Ties Racial Policy to Economy

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune
SINGAPORE — America must face up to differences between races in educational performance if it is to revive its economy and sustain international leadership, says Lee Kuan Yew, Singapore's elder statesman. Any attempt to avoid racial identification in testing is foolish, he said. The practice of blind testing "is either the hypocrisy or idiocy of your academics," he added. Mr. Lee was asked whether he thought Singapore was an example the United States might follow on matters of education and race. Singapore is a multiracial island-state in which Chinese make up just over 78 percent of the population, Malays 15 percent and Indians 7 percent. "The first thing is we bring the problems out into the open," he replied. "If you pretend that the problem doesn't exist, and that in fact [the Malays] can score as well as the Chinese in mathematics, then you have created yourself an enormous myth which you will be stuck with. And there will be great disillusionment." But with successful Malays helping less successful Malays and the government providing remedial assistance, Malay Singaporeans substantially improved their math performance in the last 10 years. "They do not bring handbags to school," Mr. Lee said, referring to the armed violence that disrupts prepared to speak out on the sensitive issue of race. Mr. Lee was critical of U.S. educational authorities for what he said was a refusal to accept differences in learning aptitude between blacks, whites and other races in America. Singapore's elder statesman predicts that the Japanese economy will "come back roaring." Page 2.

See LEE, Page 2



Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir leaving his home in Jerusalem after Likud's defeat. He said he was at the end of his "personal road," and a party official said it was likely Mr. Shamir would step aside.

A Thinking Exit From Nightmare Alley

By Daniel Goleman
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — A new way to stop nightmares is helping people who have suffered from them regularly, some for more than 30 years, with a single treatment session. The method is remarkably simple: Rehearse an alternative scenario for the bad dream. Nightmare sufferers are taught to rewrite their most terrifying dreams with soothing scripts of their choosing. They then mentally rehearse those new scenarios each day on their own. The alternative need not have a happy ending; it merely needs to be reassuring to the dreamer. Somehow this seemingly elementary exercise appears to put an end to the nightmares, according to a report of a study in the May issue of The American Journal of Psychiatry by Robert Kellner and colleagues at the University of New Mexico. In the study, 28 volunteers who had suffered from chronic nightmares an average of 19 years were treated in a single session and given instructions in how to rehearse changed versions of their nightmares. The average reduction in the frequency of nightmares after seven months was from more than four a week to about two. For four of the volunteers who had nightmares for an average 23 years, the bad dreams ceased entirely. There was no change in the volunteers during a two-month waiting period before treatment, when they were simply asked to keep diaries of their nightmares. The results from a single session of instruction in rehearsing the revised nightmares proved as effective as six sessions of therapy involving desensitizing people to their nightmares with deep muscle relaxation, the researchers said. Studies estimate that from 5 to 15 percent of people suffer from recurrent nightmares, anxiety dreams so powerful that they awaken the dreamer. While some psychiatric medications suppress nightmares, when the medication is stopped the nightmares usually return with renewed ferocity. The instructions to the volunteers for changing nightmares were to select a recent nightmare and write it down and then to rewrite it in any way they wished. Then they were told to relax and to rehearse the new version in their minds for three consecutive days, or until the nightmare went away. Sometimes the changes in scripts seemed odd, although they worked. One patient, for example, changed a nightmare in which a man chased her with a gun, by ending it with her being shot. "I never would have thought of that," said Joseph Neidhardt, a psychiatrist who took part in the research. "But she told me, 'If I died I wouldn't have to worry anymore.' She rehearsed it, and her nightmare stopped."

Kiosk
U.S. Calls Libyan Offer Inadequate
WASHINGTON (AP) — A Libyan offer to turn over two suspects in the bombing of Pan Am Flight 103 to the Arab League or the United Nations falls far short of what the UN Security Council demanded, the State Department said Wednesday. The State Department spokesman, Margaret D. Tutwiler, recalled that the Security Council had required that the two Libyans be turned over for trial either in Scotland or in the United States. Pan Am Flight 103 was destroyed over Lockerbie, Scotland, in 1988, on its way to the United States, with the loss of 270 lives.
General News
Cigarette manufacturers were dealt a blow by the U.S. Supreme Court. Page 2.
Science
The food you may consider trendy today may be tomorrow's TV dinner. Page 10.
Dow Close
Up 5.08
3,290.70
The Dollar
In New York
DM 1.5488
Pound 1.8795
Yen 126.35
FF 5.217
Crosword Page 10.

U.S. Court Rules Cigarette Warnings Don't Shield Companies

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court ruled Wednesday that federal health warnings on cigarette packs do not exempt tobacco companies from false advertising lawsuits if they continued to tell consumers that smoking was safe.

The court said, however, that amendments adopted in 1969 offered more protection to the cigarette makers, preempting certain lawsuits.

Capollone family members argued that the 1966 warnings in the federal Cigarette Labeling and Advertising Act — which were strengthened in 1969 — "did not adequately convey the nature or extent of the health risks of smoking."

The Supreme Court in part agreed, reversing part of the 3d Circuit ruling and sending it back for reconsideration.

De Klerk Would Accept Outside Advice in Crisis

PRETORIA — President Frederik W. de Klerk said Wednesday that he would accept international involvement in resolving the crisis over South Africa's transition to democracy.

He had also asked an independent judge investigating wider township violence, in which about 12,000 blacks have died in eight years, to name "a qualified person of international repute" to join his inquiry as an assessor.



Mr. de Klerk arriving Wednesday for the cabinet meeting.

A 'Roaring' Comeback Is Forecast for Japan

SINGAPORE — Despite sluggish economic growth in recent months, sharp falls in stock prices and a severely depressed real estate market, Japan remains fundamentally strong and will "come back roaring" as an international economic power, according to Lee Kuan Yew, Singapore's elder statesman.

Mr. Lee said, however, that Europe faced a difficult task in achieving its plans for economic union.

LEE: A Lecture on Racial Policy

(Continued from page 1) many schools in the United States. Instead, he said, Malays were working "their guts out to make the grade."

He said that under the Japanese system, everybody was made to feel part of one big family. Japanese managers were the same grey or beige uniforms as their workers, parked their cars in the same parking lots, used the same washrooms, and went to the same canteens.

Miyazawa to Meet With Bush

TOKYO — Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, on his first official visit to the United States, will meet with President George Bush on July 1, a Foreign Ministry official said.

Senators Say U.S. Abandoned POWs

WASHINGTON (AP) — The chairman of the Senate Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs said Wednesday that as many as 133 prisoners of war may have been left behind when the Vietnam War ended, and that the Pentagon deliberately misled families about the fate of some servicemen lost during the fighting.

Japan to Send Mission to Cambodia

TOKYO (Combined Dispatches) — Japan will send a mission to Cambodia next week to prepare for Japanese participation in UN peacekeeping operations there, the prime minister's office said Wednesday.

U.S. Bars Asylum to French Couple

WASHINGTON (IHT) — U.S. officials have rejected an asylum request by a French couple who say they were harassed by the French intelligence services and who fled Paris last year for Washington.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Meciar Is Renamed Slovak Leader

PRAGUE (AP) — Vladimir Meciar, the Slovak nationalist leader striving to win independence for his region from Czechoslovakia, was appointed regional prime minister Wednesday.

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Birthrate in Third World Is Falling

GENEVA (AFP) — The World Health Organization said Wednesday the birthrate in developing countries dropped 36 percent in the past 25 years, in parallel with a tenfold increase in the use of contraceptives.

For the Record

Nancy M. Dowdy of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency has been chosen by President George Bush to be special representative for arms-control negotiations and disarmament. If confirmed by the Senate, she would be the chief U.S. science adviser in arms talks, succeeding Edward L. Royzman.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Morocco ended passport requirements on Wednesday for four groups from Austria, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Norway, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. Citizens of these countries on organized trips will still have to show an identification card.

The Weather



North America

Though not as cool as last week, the Northeast and Great Lakes states will have below-normal temperatures Friday through Sunday.

Europe

London and Paris will have sunny weather Friday and more tropical weather Saturday.

Asia

A tropical storm may affect Manila Friday night, Bangkok Saturday, and more tropical weather expected at Wuhan Saturday.

Latin America

Buenos Aires will have a hot day, while Mexico City will have a hot day Saturday.

Middle East

Beirut will have a hot day, while Jerusalem will have a hot day Saturday.

Oceania

Auckland will have a hot day, while Sydney will have a hot day Saturday.

Vertical advertisements on the right edge of the page, including 'Perot Meets...', 'Campaign Sets Back Clinton by \$4 Million', and 'Navy Officer'.

Perot Meets the Press, With Japan and 'Dirty Tricks' on His Mind

The Associated Press
ANNAPOLIS, Maryland — Ross Perot said Wednesday that U.S. relations with Japan and Germany should be redefined so that the United States pays less for their security and gets a better deal in trade with Japan.
 "It's a joke for us to be paying a huge part of the security for two of the world's superpowers," Mr. Perot said at a news conference here, the first full-scale meeting with the press by the still unpledged presidential candidate.
 Mr. Perot said he wanted to maintain close and friendly relations with Japan, but he criticized current trade arrangements as the result of "inefficient negotiations."
 "They know how to negotiate and trade and we don't," Mr. Perot said.
 The billionaire Texas businessman cautioned against emotional reactions to the American trade disadvantage. "You should not hate somebody simply because they make a better product than you," he said.
 Most of the press conference was taken up with the increasingly bitter feud between Mr. Perot and President George Bush.
 Mr. Perot denied that he had investigated members of Mr. Bush's family or had set out to investigate his finances and other dealings, as published reports have alleged.

Mr. Perot said he had been the victim of a Republican "dirty tricks committee" and sought to put the blame directly on Mr. Bush. Marlin Fitzwater, the White House spokesman, repudiated that assertion, saying, "That's nonsense."
 "Mr. Perot's paranoia knows no bounds," Mr. Fitzwater said.
 Mr. Perot accused the Republican Party of being behind a recent rash of reports describing investigations that he supposedly either initiated or financed.
 Among Mr. Perot's reported investigations were examinations of Mr. Bush's involvement in research on missing American prisoners of war, the Iran-contra scandal and a tax deduction granted to Mr. Bush's former oil partner, who became the chairman of Pennzoil Corp.
 Asked if he thought such a dirty tricks campaign came directly from the White House, Mr. Perot said, "There's no where else for it to be."
 Mr. Perot disputed a suggestion that he had investigated members of Mr. Bush's family.
 However, he conceded, "I received an unsolicited report that two of his sons were involved in activity related to the Nicaragua-contra project."
 Mr. Perot said he called Mr. Bush and said, "I felt you should know this was going around."

"He thanked me," Mr. Perot said. "End of story."
 He produced a 1986 letter from Mr. Bush thanking him.
 Mr. Fitzwater said Mr. Bush wrote the letter "at a time when he thought they were good friends."
 "Obviously he didn't know anything about the investigations at that time," Mr. Fitzwater added.
■ Perot Calls Reports 'Fantasy'
David S. Broder and John Mintz of The Washington Post reported earlier from Dallas:
 In an interview, Mr. Perot sought to refute articles that described investigations of Mr. Bush that he allegedly financed or authorized.
 The news reports, appearing in the Post, The Wall Street Journal and The New Republic magazine, have provided a theme for Republican criticism of Mr. Perot, the underdog presidential candidate. Vice President Dan Quayle said Monday that Mr. Perot "apparently has a compulsion to investigate people," and Mr. Fitzwater accused Mr. Perot of "thinking he can investigate, harass and intimidate people."
 "This has nothing to do with fact," Mr. Perot said. He described the reports as "election-year fantasy carefully crafted by Republicans" to destroy his credibility.
 Mr. Perot said he found it "amusing that after they spend heaven knows how much investigating me, they bring their hands about any real or imagined investigating I might have ever done."
 Feisty and defensive at the beginning of the two-hour interview, Mr. Perot later became more relaxed and expansive, reflecting on his views of politics and of Washington. Mr. Perot described a cynical capital where lies routinely are told for political gain.
 "Nobody does it better than the Republican dirty tricks campaign," Mr. Perot said. He indicated he considered the Democrats relatively benign by comparison.
 Mr. Perot said there had been "a steady stream" of evidence that Republican operatives were investigating him "right and day."
 Mr. Perot confirmed a report by The Washington Post, published Monday in the International Herald Tribune, that in 1987 he and an aide, Thomas Luce, paid \$10,000 to a Washington law firm to assemble information on a land deal that resulted in a \$48 million tax deduction for Pennzoil, a company run by J. Hugh Liedtke, a former Bush business partner and longtime friend.

Mr. Perot said that he looked into the land deal only as a concerned citizen, questioning the valuation placed on the land.
 The Post reported that Mr. Perot and Mr. Luce "provided the documents on their investigation to The Washington Post and claimed a senior Pennzoil official said that he had briefed then-Vice President Bush" on the deal in 1981. The company denied the report and gave evidence to rebut it.
 In his interview Mr. Perot said that he "didn't have any idea" whether Mr. Bush was involved in the land deal.
 The Post also reported that in 1987 Mr. Perot and Mr. Luce gathered public documents on two separate \$50,000 investments made by Mr. Bush in the late 1970s. Mr. Perot said that the documents were obtained by Mr. Luce at the request of a Post reporter, Bob Woodward, and were forwarded directly to Mr. Woodward, the co-author of the Post report this week. "I never even looked at them," Mr. Perot said.
 Mr. Perot said that the material he turned over to the Post was "all public records, things any citizen could have had access to."
 "I don't know anything about Mr. Bush's business dealings in Texas," he said. "I'm not interested in them."
 Mr. Perot also denied investigating Mr.

Bush's role in the Iran-contra affair, something the Post story said Mr. Perot had stated he was convinced Mr. Bush was "up to his ears in."
 And he provided a different interpretation of his motive in another instance cited by the Post, when Mr. Perot sent someone to interview an imprisoned pilot who was said to have information about Mr. Bush's alleged role in the 1980 "October surprise," the supposed plot by the Reagan-Bush campaign to delay the release of American hostages in Iran.
 Mr. Perot said he acted on a plea from relatives and other veterans that the prisoner was being treated unfairly. He said he dropped the case when the pilot showed his ignorance of critical details of the supposed event.
 Mr. Perot also denied a report in The New Republic magazine that he had investigated his own children, now in their 20s and 30s.
 He said that in his children's college years, during a time when he feared for his own security because of his investigations of drug dealing, he had security experts "take precautions to see that where they lived was safe, where they parked their cars was safe."
 Mr. Perot said that his actions have been "turned upside down" to suggest that he had investigated his sons.

prohibited by special rules," he said.
 In a long footnote referring to the Los Angeles riot, Justice Stevens said: "One need look no further than the recent social unrest in the nation's cities to see that race-based threats may cause more harm to society and to individuals than other threats." While that was "regrettable," he said, "until the nation matures beyond that condition, laws such as St. Paul's ordinance will remain reasonable and justifiable."
 Justice Stevens' choice of image, the urban race riot, emphasized the fundamental difference in perspective between the two sides of the court. To Justice Stevens and his allies, the greatest danger presented by hate speech was the harmful, destructive nature of the speech or expression itself, in the St. Paul case a cross burned on the lawn of a black family who had recently moved into a white neighborhood.
 But to the majority, the greater danger lay in the threat that a government-imposed orthodoxy would be put in the service of stamping out the hateful speech.
 While Justice Scalia acknowledged in passing that hate speech directed at race or religion was harmful, he did not concede that there was any difference in kind between a racial epithet and an insult directed at union membership or political affiliation, two examples he gave.

Campaign Sets Back Clinton by \$4 Million

By Stephen Labaton
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Trailing both Ross Perot and President George Bush in public opinion polls, Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas reported that his campaign fell deeper into debt last month and that it now owed an Arkansas bank almost \$4 million.
 The disclosure was another sign of how deeply Mr. Perot's all-but-declared independent candidacy has cut into Mr. Clinton's quest for the presidency.
 The latest figures, in a filing with the Federal Election Commission, show that at the end of May, the Clinton campaign had assumed an additional \$1.2 million in debt and that it had cash on hand of \$161,853.28, enough to buy about 10 minutes of prime-time television.
 Mr. Clinton's money raisers say that Mr. Perot's surge in opinion polls combined with the weak economy have discouraged donations.
 The primary campaign also took a heavy toll on Mr. Clinton's finances. In contrast, Mr. Bush's treasury grew by more than \$1 million in May to nearly \$8.2 million, and it is debt-free.
 Mr. Perot said that he will spend \$100 million or more from his personal multibillion-dollar fortune to finance his campaign.
 Through May, Mr. Perot's unofficial campaign had spent almost \$3.8 million, much of it donated or in the form of loans from the general election campaign, and their parties will get \$10.3 million each that can be spent for the conventions and the general election.
 Mr. Perot has said that he will accept no taxpayer money.



Mr. Clinton thanking John Conyers Jr., chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus, for endorsing his presidential bid.

million from the government for the general election campaign, and their parties will get \$10.3 million each that can be spent for the conventions and the general election.
 Mr. Perot has said that he will accept no taxpayer money.

The loans for the Clinton campaign were taken from the Worleben National Bank of Little Rock, Arkansas. It is primarily owned by the Stephens family, an influential group that has helped Mr. Clinton raise money in his campaigns for governor.

High Court's Split on Speech Majority Favors More, No Matter What Cost

By Linda Greenhouse
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Two competing visions of the First Amendment — of the role of speech in a democratic society — were on display this week as the Supreme Court wrestled with the question of whether the constitution permits the government to declare that some speech is so hateful that it may be punished as a crime.
 In four separate opinions these two visions clashed, in emotional and even vitriolic terms. When the smoke cleared, one was the winner, although by the narrowest of margins. The result was a Supreme Court decision of landmark dimension, a declaration in favor of more speech rather than less, even if the speech sometimes carries a painfully high price.
 The government may not opt for "silencing speech on the basis of its content," Justice Antonin Scalia said for a five-member majority. The remaining four Justices, while agreeing that a St. Paul, Minnesota, "bias-motivated crime ordinance" was unconstitutional, would have struck it down on the far less sweeping ground that this particular law was written in too broad and sloppy a manner; they accepted its goal as worthy while finding its means flawed.
 But to the majority, the goal itself was illegitimate.
 "The point of the First Amendment is that majority preferences must be expressed in some fashion other than silencing speech on the basis of its content," Justice Scalia said.
 The split on the court reflects a debate with deep roots in political theory and the history of the First Amendment, which was drafted to protect freedom of speech and of the press. Essentially, the debate is between those who see free speech as an end in itself and those who see it as a means to an end.
 In an article in the New York Review of Books this month, the constitutional scholar Ronald Dworkin wrote that there have been two principal historic justifications for free speech, sometimes overlapping and sometimes in tension with one another. One theory sees free speech as an essential part of a free and just society that treats all its members as "responsible moral agents," according to Mr. Dworkin.
 "Government insults its citizens, and denies their moral responsibility, when it decrees that they cannot be trusted to hear opinions that might persuade them to dangerous or offensive convictions," he wrote.
 The other theory, which Mr. Dworkin calls "instrumental," justifies free speech on the ground that

it serves a greater good and creates a better country, helping to produce a better informed electorate or a more accountable government, for example.
 Without ever being so theoretical, the court's majority opinion Monday in *R.A.V. v. St. Paul* was an endorsement of the first theory, of free speech as valuable for its own sake. From that starting point, the majority's conclusion flowed: If free speech itself is the good, then the particular ends to which speech is put, then it follows that the government may not legitimately pick and choose among the words that autonomous adults can be permitted to say.
 Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist and Justices Anthony M. Kennedy, David H. Souter, and Clarence Thomas joined Justice Scalia's opinion for the court. The chief justice was perhaps the most surprising supporter of an opinion with strong libertarian overtones.
 Three years ago, he and Justice Scalia parried company on another important First Amendment issue, the question of whether the government could make it a crime to burn an American flag as a political protest. Justice Scalia joined Justice William J. Brennan's majority opinion, which declared that "the government may not prohibit expression of any idea simply because society finds the idea itself offensive or disagreeable."
 Chief Justice Rehnquist filed an emotional dissenting opinion.
 In their separate opinions on Monday, the other justices expressed the "instrumental" view of free speech, that speech has value in so far as it serves a constructive, civilizing, or decent purpose, and little or no value if it hurts or destroys.
 Justice Byron R. White, in an opinion that Justices Harry A. Blackmun, Sandra Day O'Connor, and John Paul Stevens also signed, said it was entirely justifiable for St. Paul to have placed hateful speech on the subject of race, religion or gender in a category separate from all other speech.
 "This selective regulation reflects the city's judgment that harms based on race, color, creed, religion, or gender are more pressing public concerns than the harms caused by other fighting words," Justice White said. "In light of our nation's long and painful experience with discrimination, this determination is plainly reasonable."
 Justice Stevens, in his separate opinion, expressed a similar idea. "Conduct that creates special risks or causes special harms may be

prohibited by special rules," he said.
 In a long footnote referring to the Los Angeles riot, Justice Stevens said: "One need look no further than the recent social unrest in the nation's cities to see that race-based threats may cause more harm to society and to individuals than other threats." While that was "regrettable," he said, "until the nation matures beyond that condition, laws such as St. Paul's ordinance will remain reasonable and justifiable."
 Justice Stevens' choice of image, the urban race riot, emphasized the fundamental difference in perspective between the two sides of the court. To Justice Stevens and his allies, the greatest danger presented by hate speech was the harmful, destructive nature of the speech or expression itself, in the St. Paul case a cross burned on the lawn of a black family who had recently moved into a white neighborhood.
 But to the majority, the greater danger lay in the threat that a government-imposed orthodoxy would be put in the service of stamping out the hateful speech.
 While Justice Scalia acknowledged in passing that hate speech directed at race or religion was harmful, he did not concede that there was any difference in kind between a racial epithet and an insult directed at union membership or political affiliation, two examples he gave.

Navy Officer Tells of Pilots' Attack on Her in Vegas

By John Lancaster
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — When Lieutenant Paula Coughlin of the U.S. Navy first spotted a youthful, clean-cut group of guys lounging in a third-floor hallway of the Las Vegas Hilton, it never crossed her mind that she should be afraid.
 After all, she recalls thinking these were navy and Marine pilots — pilots just like her.
 But Lieutenant Coughlin, a helicopter pilot and admiral's aide, was quickly enveloped by terror. Grabbed from behind and propelled down the hallway to jeers of "admiral's aide," she was repeatedly pawed and molested. One man grabbed her breasts, another tried to remove her pants.
 She bit down, hard, on the forearm of one of her attackers, but still the men kept coming. She bolted for an open door, but two officers

barraged her way and "smiled," she recalled in an interview.
 "Help me," she said to another man who appeared to be walking away. He turned and grabbed her breasts. Eventually, she escaped.
 "It was the most frightened I've ever been in my life," Lieutenant Coughlin said. "I thought, 'I have no control over these guys. I'm going to be gang-raped.'"
 Lieutenant Coughlin was one of at least 26 women, more than half of them navy officers, who were assaulted at the now-notorious Tailhook convention of navy and Marine aviators in September. Her complaint about the attack triggered a far-reaching navy investigation of the episode, which has implicated at least 70 officers and caused a major scandal in the service.
 Lieutenant Coughlin, the 30-year-old daughter of a retired navy aviator, has never before made her story public. But she said she decided to talk separately to The Washington Post and ABC News, over the initial objections of navy public affairs officials, because she was frustrated that the navy had not been able to bring her attackers to justice.
 Currently assigned to a helicopter squadron in Norfolk, Virginia, she also hopes the publicity will help change the attitude of navy men toward women in uniform.
 "I'm coming forward and I'm putting a name and a face to this," said Lieutenant Coughlin, who until Tuesday had not agreed to the use of her name in stories about the scandal.
 During a sometimes emotional two-hour interview at a relative's house in Washington, Lieutenant Coughlin described not only the terror of the assault, but also her frustration with its aftermath: her boss's lackadaisical response to her report of the attack, the refusal of some aviators to cooperate with the

investigation, the whispering campaign by male officers who suggested "that someone was making a big stink about nothing."
 "People would come up and ask me, 'What were you doing in that hallway anyway? What's the big deal?'" Lieutenant Coughlin recalled.
 The attack, Lieutenant Coughlin said, was bad enough. But her knowledge that the assaults had been carried out by navy and Marine Corps officers, men she had come to regard as comrades in arms, made the episode more painful.
 A report by the navy inspector general found that senior navy officials had been aware for several years of drunken behavior and misconduct at the annual convention of the Tailhook Association, a group of active-duty and retired naval aviators named for the arresting book on carrier-based planes. Since 1986, the report said, junior officers had formed a "bantlet" on a third-floor hallway of the hotel, molesting women who came their way.
 But Lieutenant Coughlin, who attended the event just once before, in 1985, said she had never heard of such activity and had no reason to fear for her safety.
 She described her nearly eight years with the navy until September as wholly rewarding.
 Ms. Coughlin emphasized that she did not want to tar all navy men with the same brush, noting that some have supported her. "It's not a vendetta against every man in the navy," she said.
 "It's an education process," she said. "I'm not a hero. I'm a victim who's speaking out."
 Lieutenant Coughlin said she initially was so traumatized that she thought seriously about quitting the service, but she has since reconsidered.

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Congress Not Hurrying To Move on Rail Strike

By Frank Swoboda and Don Phillips
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Congress was in no rush to end the nationwide railroad shutdown Wednesday despite warnings of economic chaos from both the Bush administration and a group of railroads that voluntarily closed major freight operations in response to a machinist strike against CSX Transportation.
 Congressional leaders indicated they might be willing to wait until the end of the week or possibly as late as Monday before intervening in the dispute that has paralyzed rail freight operations.
 "It seems to me the railroads have elected to make this a nationwide strike, not rail labor," said Representative James C. Slattery of Kansas, summing up the attitude of a number of Democrats at a House hearing on the dispute.
 The 40 major lines that handle a third of all intercity freight shut down operations and locked out their employees early Wednesday just after the International Association of Machinists struck CSX. All 40 are involved in contract negotiations with the association.
 The lockout was seen as an effort to create an economic emergency to force Congress to intervene.
 Al Swift, Democrat of Washington and chairman of the House subcommittee on transportation and hazardous materials, acknowledged that the lockout had complicated the situation and would delay immediate action by Congress to intervene.
 "I never thought I'd be looking at a lockout," Mr. Swift said. "It changes the dynamics of the whole damned thing."
 Transportation Secretary Andrew H. Card Jr. told the subcommittee that no matter how the lockout came about, "we have a crisis right now — the trains are not running."
 Mr. Card and Michael J. Boskin, Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, said that a shutdown of even a few days would shake the economy.
 "The rail strike that began this morning has the potential to disrupt our economy in important and serious ways," Mr. Boskin said. "This would be a major concern even if the economy were booming, but obviously it is not."
 He said the council's best estimate was that the economy will lose about \$1 billion for every day of the strike, and that a prolonged shutdown would push the economy into negative growth. The economy is now believed to be amid a modest recovery after more than two years of recession.
 Mr. Boskin said a monthlong strike would result in a layoff of more than a million workers nationwide.

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Missile Expert Says U.S. Failed to Destroy Iraq's Scud Mobile Launchers

By Eric Schmitt
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Contradicting assertions by U.S. military commanders during the Gulf War, a missile expert working for the United Nations says U.S. aircraft failed to destroy any of Iraq's mobile launchers for Scud missiles.

In an article printed Wednesday in the Op-Ed Page of the New York Times, Scott Ritter, a former U.S. Marine Corps captain, who says he is a ballistic-missile analyst with the UN commission supervising the destruction of Iraqi weapons, is quoted as having said: "No mobile Scud launchers were destroyed during the war."

Mr. Ritter's remark is in an article by Mark Crispin Miller, a media studies professor at Johns Hopkins University and author of a forthcoming book on the Gulf War.

Within the military and U.S. intelligence agencies, there are sharp disagreements over the effectiveness of the anti-Scud campaign carried out by aircraft and special assault units on the ground.

The U.S. Air Force and Special Operations Command insist that they destroyed many Scud missiles and mobile launchers. Intelligence agencies, relying largely on satellite photographs, do not confirm such destruction.

Since the end of the war, the military has significantly revised its glowing performance records of a weapons like the Patriot anti-missile missile, inviting criticism that the Pentagon misled the public to spin support for its war effort.

Much of what military briefers presented, particularly in the early days of the war, consisted of com-

Saddam and UN Head for Clash on Aid

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — A new confrontation appears to be looming between President Saddam Hussein and the Security Council as a result of a threat by Iraq to expel at the end of this month about 1,000 United Nations officials working there.

The UN humanitarian relief coordinator, Jan Eliasson of Sweden, had planned to leave for Baghdad on Tuesday night in an 11-hour effort to persuade the authorities there to extend the agreement, expiring next Tuesday, under which about 500 UN aid workers are delivering assistance to needy Iraqis protected by a similar number of UN guards.

But Mr. Eliasson postponed his trip at the last minute after Iraq said it was not ready to receive him. The Iraqi authorities had asserted earlier that this year-old agreement is now unnecessary, implying that they did not want to see it extended any further and that the UN personnel must leave next week.

The United States, Britain and France, the three principal partners in the armed coalition that defeated Iraq in the Gulf War, all want the UN to maintain its presence in Iraq as does a majority of the Security Council, diplomats said.

They argued that the United Nations still has an important humanitarian mission to accomplish, particularly among the Kurds in the northern part of the country, who are suffering from an economic embargo imposed by Baghdad, as well as among the Shiite Muslims in the south, where military activities continue.

The 500 lightly armed UN guards, who have established posts around much of the country, also provide a ready flow of information about domestic conditions in Iraq, and their presence may deter further attacks by the Iraqi Army against the Kurds and Shiites.

Saddam Scorns UN

Mr. Saddam said the UN and the Security Council had no more credibility because of the embargo imposed on Iraq, Reuters reported from Baghdad.

"The United Nations and the Security Council have lost their value. They have become names without meaning," Mr. Saddam said in remarks published in Wednesday's newspapers. "They lost all credibility when the United States started imposing its will on them."

Panel Checks Cover-Up Charge Documents on Aid to Baghdad Were Doctored

By Martin Tolchin
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — At a politically charged hearing, the House Judiciary Committee has heard accusations of an administration cover-up of its aid to Iraq before the Gulf War, including a strategy out to implicate top government officials.

A committee member charged that the White House, State Department and the office of the secretary of commerce were consulted before the Bureau of Export Administration altered documents that Congress had requested about prewar sales to Iraq.

Frank Lemay, a State Department aide who had warned of evidence that government loan guarantees to Iraq were being used to build its military arsenal, said the circulation of his memorandum was severely restricted.

But he added that his warnings had been delivered to Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d a month before the administration authorized an additional \$1 billion in loan guarantees.

Much of the hearing Tuesday dealt with the circumstances surrounding the alteration by the Commerce Department of 68 license records given to the House Government Operations subcommittee on commerce, consumer and monetary affairs.

The Commerce Department's inspector general, Frank DeGeorge, testified that changes to five truck license records that concealed military use were "unjustified and misleading" but that almost all the other changes were "inconsequential."

He acknowledged that the value of the licensed trucks was more than \$1 billion, or two thirds of the total value of the approved licenses to Iraq.

Mr. DeGeorge said the alterations were ordered by Dennis Kloke, a former undersecretary of commerce for export administration. But Mr. Kloke was interviewed by two Commerce Department officials, who wrote in their report: "We asked him if there are standing orders from the office of the secretary, including the general counsel's office, to silently 'take the heat' for export license controversies. He would only answer, 'Orders are orders.'"

Recycling U.S. Troops: A Broad At-Home Plan

Nunn Proposes Military Help Range From Immunization to New Housing

By Helen Dewar
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A plan by Senator Sam Nunn to use U.S. forces to help meet domestic needs goes considerably beyond existing scenarios for the Pentagon's post-Cold War mission, and is especially significant coming from the chairman of the Armed Services Committee and probably the military's most influential defender on Capitol Hill.

The plan, which the Georgia Democrat unveiled Tuesday, calls for using troops in projects ranging from immunizing needy children to rebuilding inner-city housing.

"While the Soviet threat is gone," Mr. Nunn said, "we are still battling at home drugs, poverty, urban decay, lack of self-esteem, unemployment and racism."

"The military cannot solve these problems," he said, "but I am totally convinced that there is a proper and important role the armed forces can play in addressing these pressing issues."

Noting that U.S. troops undertook a variety of civilian relief tasks recently in helping Kurdish refugees in Iraq and flood victims in Bangladesh, Mr. Nunn said: "We have desperate people in America. Why not put those resources to work at home?"

When his committee considers the fiscal 1993 military authorization bill in July, he said he would offer a proposal to authorize — not require — armed services to "engage, in appropriate community-service programs" that could include:

- Enlisted personnel and officers, especially from minority groups, as "role models" in community-service programs among young people whose families have been weakened by poverty, drugs and crime.
- Assistance from active-duty and reserve units, especially those with engineering capabilities, in renovating public housing, schools and recreation facilities and in providing temporary facilities, such as a replacement for the women's and children's nutrition center that was destroyed in the Los Angeles riots.
- The creation of a National Guard Youth Corps along lines of a pilot program developed under last year's military bill, that envisions military-based training to improve skills and employability of high-school dropouts.
- Recruiting disadvantaged students for existing summer jobs at military installations, where they could make use of educational and other programs.
- Cooperative use of some military facilities for job-training and education, especially for inner-city residents.
- Using military medical personnel and facilities to provide infant vaccinations and other basic services to people with no other access to them.
- Distribution of surplus military food through civilian agencies.

Any project would have to be consistent with military needs and not compete with other government or private-sector services, Mr. Nunn said. Nor could it be used as an argument against cutting military programs or personnel.

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Albanians in Kosovo Fear They're Next in Line for the Serbs

By Michael T. Kaufman
New York Times Service

PRISTINA, Yugoslavia — "This is where it all started and I guess this is where it will have to end," said Veton Surroi, one of many politicians seeking to wrest Kosovo Province — inhabited mainly by ethnic Albanians — from Serbian domination.

How it ends is a matter of anxious doubt — whether in peaceful negotiations and international conferences, as the ethnic Albanians are hoping, or in the kind of ethnic warfare that has dismembered Yugoslavia and now engulfs much of its territory.

If the latter, a conflict over Kosovo might run a greater risk of becoming internationalized than the fighting in Bosnia-Herzegovina, because the outcome will have repercussions in Albania, Bulgaria, Turkey and Greece.

It was here 11 years ago that the wave of Serbian nationalism now asserting itself in the Balkans first surged, as Belgrade sought to crush the movement of ethnic Albanians seeking self-determination in an area revered by Serbs as the cradle of their nationhood.

But the yearnings of Kosovo's 2 million ethnic Albanians have only grown louder and more insistent, despite the imposition two years ago of a state of emergency and direct rule by Belgrade.

So far, the struggle between the Serbs and Kosovo's Albanians has not involved armed conflict. Instead, it has been characterized by planned repression and nonviolent resistance. Serbian policies have denied the Albanians employment, education, medical care, a free press and political rights.

In response, the Albanians have waited, relying on community organizing, international diplomacy and the highest birth rate in Europe. They have built up their own institutions, from schools to clinics to an unofficial parliament chosen last month in balloting conducted in private homes.

"We know that if we wait patiently, we will win," said Ibrahim Rugova, the man elected as Kosovo's "president" in the May 24 vote. He is a gaunt and ascetic man of 47 who studied literary criticism at the Sorbonne. Now he spends his days in the small house of the Albanian Writers' Union, behind the soccer stadium.

"We have no army, of course, or post office, and we exist on the charity of our people," he said. "But there is no doubt that we have moral and political power."

Mr. Rugova said that what the people wanted was independence, adding that they might decide to join with Albania but that this could only be done through democratic means like a referendum.

There have been occasional attacks on Serbs here in the last few years, but the ethnic Albanians leaders all contend that anything beyond passive resistance

would be madness, and they constantly warn against any deed that could serve as a pretext for Serbian repression.

"We are unarmed and the Serbs have planes and bombs," said Shkelzen Maljoli, the leader of a Social Democratic faction. He said that early in the movement some people hoped they might get military support from neighboring Albania. But that, he added, was before people in Kosovo were allowed to enter Albania to see what life was like.

"Now," he said, "everybody knows that they are so poor and weak, and that they cannot help us — that some day, probably, we will have to help them."

Mr. Rugova made it clear that he believed that the Belgrade government could unleash new attacks on Kosovo's Albanians, regardless of the pressure of UN sanctions now imposed on what remains of Yugoslavia — including Kosovo — over the Serbian role in the war in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

From its beginnings in 1981, the confrontation here has pitted Albanian demographics against the weight of Serbian history and Serbian nationalism.

The Albanians, mostly Muslims, represent 90 percent of the population in Kosovo, and the rate of their natural increase can be seen in the swarms of youngsters playing in every courtyard and alley. The Albanians here believe that, sooner or later, they will have to be masters in their own house.

The Serbs, too, a small minority in Kosovo but, at 10 million, the largest nationality in former federal Yugoslavia, revere Kosovo as eternally Serbian.

For them it is revered, blood-soaked soil where Serbia's nationhood was forged in 1389, when Turkish armies defeated Serbian forces on the Kosovo Plain, ushering in five centuries of Muslim Ottoman domination and Serbian Orthodox resistance.

Unlike the breaking away of Croats, Slovenes, Bosnians and Macedonians from Yugoslavia, the separatism of the ethnic Albanians involves land within Serbia, and it is not hard to find people in Belgrade, even critics of government policy, who say they would fight for Kosovo or send their children to fight for it.

Anxiety over the impasse in Kosovo is extending beyond the borders of what used to be Yugoslavia, most notably to Greece.

Serbs Block a Gathering

Serbian police units in Kosovo prevented ethnic Albanians from inaugurating an unofficial parliament in Kosovo on Tuesday, Reuters reported from Pristina. The police sealed off a school where it was to have met.

Ethnic Albanians elected delegates to the assembly on May 25.

Delors Offers Apology To Denmark's Farmers For Subsidy Remarks

By Charles Goldsmith
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — Speaking two days before a European Community summit meeting that has been overshadowed by Denmark's rejection of the new Community treaty, the EC Commission president, Jacques Delors, apologized Wednesday for having said that Danish farmers might be stripped of their generous subsidies.

"I made a mistake," Mr. Delors said, "I should not have uttered those words, and from now on I will say nothing about Denmark and its future."

Appearing on French television Sunday, Mr. Delors said that the EC's agricultural policy was "part of a marriage contract" that Denmark might forfeit unless it ratified the EC's Maastricht treaty.

This remark was criticized by the Danish agriculture minister as "not very clever."

The commission president said that he had been traumatized by French farmers' opposition to EC farm reforms, and had mentioned Denmark to emphasize the importance of farm policy.

The admission from the usually unapologetic Mr. Delors was part of the commission's recent efforts to counter impressions that the EC executive agency was an imperial and uncaring bureaucracy intent on trampling sovereignty.

This new sensitivity began after Denmark's voters rejected the Maastricht pact June 2.

Mr. Delors' traditional oaths conference before summit talks was dominated with discussion of the doctrine of "subsidiarity," the Community's current buzzword, meaning decisions should be made at the lowest effective level.

"We should not decide far from citizens what can better be decided closer," Mr. Delors said.

He also suggested new rules that would prevent commission officials from barring small amounts of state aid to industry, "so as not to give the impression that we're interfering in every detail."

At the meeting of EC leaders in Lisbon on Friday and Saturday, Britain will seek a declaration that stresses the Community's commitment to the "subsidiarity" principle.

"I think that will have a considerable impact on Danish public opinion," a senior British diplomat said Wednesday.

Community leaders hope that Denmark will approve the Maastricht treaty in a second referendum late this year or early next year, provided that the 11 other EC nations have ratified it.

The addition of new members to the EC is another major item on the agenda. Community leaders are expected to debate whether negotiations with Sweden, Austria and Finland, the first tier of applicants, should begin even if the Maastricht treaty has not been ratified.

"One school of thought says that you have more sway over Danish opinion if you say that Denmark's refusal to ratify Maastricht is holding up Sweden's membership," said an EC diplomat.

Those who urge the start of membership talks say the Danes will be worried about being frozen out of the Community "if they're sitting and watching while there is a negotiation going on with their nearest neighbor."

Britain, which assumes the rotating EC presidency from Portugal on July 1, favors the latter strategy.

Farmers Widen Protest After Setback in Paris

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Frustrated by their failed attempt to blockade Paris, militant farmers disrupted road and rail traffic Thursday in other towns and cities of France.

Protests in Troyes, Metz, Puy de Dôme, Metz, Nancy, Dijon and several towns in Brittany occurred a day after the police prevented farmers from parking tractors across main highways to the capital.

"They don't have the right to declare war on the capital," Prime Minister Pierre Berégovoy said. "No group of society has the right to take the population hostage."

The failure of the Paris blockade seemed to invigorate protests elsewhere, however, particularly in the southern town of Metz, near Montpellier.

There, the police blamed a commando unit of farmers for causing the explosion of an electrical transformer controlling rail traffic between France and Spain. Service remained disrupted for thousands of passengers Wednesday.

In Brittany hundreds of farmers dumped tons of vegetables on highways, rail tracks and runways at airports in Saint-Brieuc and Morlaix.

In Troyes, about 600 farmers from two main agricultural unions

cut roads with tractors and scattered firecrackers and lit bonfires outside a tax center and local agricultural offices.

The failure of Tuesday's attempted blockade of Paris was the biggest setback in a two-week campaign to pressure the government to reverse support for cuts in EC farm subsidies.

The farmers fear the changes, which mean replacing price subsidies with cash income support and removing some land from cultivation, could bankrupt them and drive many of the 1 million French farmers off the land.

Only the Rural Coordination group has rejected the EC plan outright. The two other main unions, the National Federation of Farmers Unions, known as FNSEA, and the Departmental Centers of Young Farmers, CDA, are negotiating for extra grants and tax concessions to soften the blow.

In Belgium, farmers protesting EC changes used about 250 tractors to block main roads into Namur, 60 kilometers (35 miles) southeast of Brussels.

The police said the protest caused traffic jams for six hours, but the farmers lifted the barriers in the afternoon without any serious incidents.

UN Convoy Takes Food And Drugs To Sarajevo

The Associated Press

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — A United Nations convoy bearing food and medicine arrived in Sarajevo on Wednesday after a night of shelling and machine-gun fire had set the capital and the surrounding hills ablaze.

The convoy arrived only hours after Serbian artillery and tank guns fell silent.

Intense infantry battles were waged in and around the besieged western suburb of Dobrinja, a Muslim area near the airport.

The 28 trucks and eight smaller vehicles took almost 30 hours for the journey from Belgrade, ordinarily a trip of several hours at most. The convoy moved slowly because of mechanical failures and difficulties on mountain roads.

The Croatian radio said Wednesday that two Serbian tanks were firing on civilian targets in Dobrinja, where 30,000 people have been in need of food and medical supplies for weeks.

The overnight shooting appeared heaviest in the hills surrounding Sarajevo, particularly in the last hours before dawn.

The warring sides so far have failed to observe any cease-fire for 48 hours, the minimum set by the United Nations as a condition for it to take control of the airport and begin relief flights.

In Washington, the White House announced that President George Bush would no longer recognize Yugoslavia's ambassador.

Mr. Bush also will intensify efforts to suspend Serbia's participation in international organizations, including the United Nations, the World Bank, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and others, according to the White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater said.

But the United States is not breaking relations with Belgrade, he stressed.

The Belgrade government, representing Serbia and Montenegro in what is left of Yugoslavia, will still be allowed to keep its embassy open, but without a recognized ambassador.

Mr. Bush accepted a recommendation by Secretary of State James A. Baker for the increased sanctions against the government in Belgrade, which the United States blames for the level of violence in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

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A Muslim family in Hrasnica, south of Sarajevo, looking through plastic sheeting, which is used now instead of glass to prevent dangerous shards from shell explosions.

Yeltsin and Shevardnadze Reach Ossetia Accord

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SOCHI, Russia — President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia and the Georgian leader, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, announced here Wednesday that they had signed an accord outlining steps to halt the warfare in South Ossetia.

"The blood will flow no longer, that is the most important thing," Mr. Yeltsin said after the talks, which were held in a vacation home near this Black Sea resort.

Only hours earlier, backers of Zviad Gamsakhurdia, the deposed president of Georgia, tried to stage a coup by seizing state television and radio, but government troops loyal to Mr. Shevardnadze crushed the attempt.

Two people were killed and 27 wounded.

The agreement signed by Mr. Yeltsin and Mr. Shevardnadze called for a special control commission and a joint unit of troops to be deployed along the border between South Ossetia and Georgia, Mr. Yeltsin said.

"I must say I am satisfied with the result," Mr. Shevardnadze told reporters. "We have signed a document on principles for resolving the situation, which contains not only general principles but also concrete aspects."

No further details on the contents of the agreement were immediately available.

The accord was between Georgia and Russia but representatives of the two Ossetias were also present at the signing.

South Ossetia, a formerly autonomous region inside Georgia, is seeking to unite with the ethnically similar region of North Ossetia.

The coup attempt earlier in the day was the most serious challenge to Mr. Shevardnadze's government since the former Soviet foreign minister took power in the aftermath of Mr. Gamsakhurdia's overthrow in January.

Mr. Shevardnadze accused Mr. Gamsakhurdia's supporters of trying to sabotage his talks here. But he kept to his plans.

When asked about the events in Tbilisi, Mr. Shevardnadze said on arrival: "Now everything's O.K., but it was bad."

Witnesses and journalists in Tbilisi said about 300 men armed with submachine guns and led by Walter Shurgaya, head of the pro-Gamsakhurdia National Disobedience Committee, broke into the television and radio center about 5 A.M.

The deputy chairman of the State Council, Dzhaba Ioseliani, was quoted by the Itar-Tass press agency as having said that Mr. Shurgaya had a force of 100 men.

The Gamsakhurdia supporters also seized a transmission tower on a hill outside the broadcast center and transmitted a radio statement saying the "legitimate government" had been restored and "the red junta is meaning its end."

Mr. Shurgaya appealed for Gamsakhurdia supporters to rally to the insurgents' support.

A broadcast from Moscow said Mr. Gamsakhurdia's supporters had wanted to make their appeal on television but did not know how to operate the equipment.

A spokesman for the Interior Ministry said that before marching to the broadcast center, Mr. Shurgaya's group attacked a military garrison and seized a tank and weapons. Mr. Shurgaya was arrested, news agencies said.

(AFP, Reuters)

EUROPEAN TOPICS

The Emir of Kuwait Rescues London Zoo

The 164-year-old London Zoo, which twice in the last fourteen months has declared it would have to close because of flagging attendance and falling revenues, has won another stay of extinction, thanks to a £1 million (\$1.85 million) gift Wednesday from the emir of Kuwait.

Declaring the zoo a "value to the whole world," officials at the Kuwaiti Embassy handed over a check to Sir John Chaplin, the Zoological Society president. Zoo officials said the money would keep the facility open another six months to a year, according to William E. Schmidt of The New York Times.

The surprise gift was the latest turn in the zoo's on-again, off-again battle against a £2 million annual deficit. Last week, officials again pronounced the zoo to be gasping its last breath.

The government of Kuwait said the emir had pledged the money in recognition of the "strong bonds" between the two countries. Some British officials interpreted this as a reference to Britain's support for the allied military effort last year to reclaim Kuwait from the forces of the Iraqi leader, Saddam Hussein.

"This has allowed us to collect our thoughts and think again, and opened up new, different options," Sir John said.

Another Pretender To Russian Throne

A succession battle for the leadership of the family that once ruled the Russian Empire

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

The World Stands Aside

Incredulous over a cease-fire, shell-shocked residents of Sarajevo ventured out of their shelters on Monday to cash pension checks and shop for spring onions...

The Serbian commander in Sarajevo, General Ratko Mladic, was recently overheard ordering his gunners to "drive them crazy" and "burn it all."

Israelis Vote for Change

Taking the counsel of both their hopes and their fears, Israel's voters have rethought their country's political situation and chosen a government that will be led by Labor's Yitzhak Rabin.

land—including land on the West Bank—for a negotiated peace. Likud was bumping up against the painful limits imposed by its philosophical belief in retaining these territories.

Clinton Provides Answers

So far, Bill Clinton is the only presidential candidate to offer an economic plan. He has just issued a revised version, and it gives a sound answer to every important question.

beve that the deficit can be controlled by raising taxes only on corporations and the super rich. He proposes taking only a nick out of entitlements, even though they are expected to explode by 2000.

Other Comment

South Africa at the Edge Nelson Mandela has withdrawn the ANC from Codessa (the constitutional talks).

has pushed that consensus close to the edge. Mr. de Klerk's acknowledgement in Madrid that outside help could be needed showed that he is not fully in control of the situation.

Tough Rabin Gets a Mandate for a Different Israel

By Shai Feldman

TEL AVIV — The Israeli elections registered a dramatic shift in favor of Labor and the left-wing Meretz alliance. Several factors contributed to Tuesday's outcome.

U.S.-Israeli tensions in the last years resulted from policy disagreements with Likud rather than from any ill-will toward Israel.

Making Brussels a Scapegoat for Failed European Leadership

By Giles Merritt

BRUSSELS — When the leaders of the European Community's 12 member states sit down in Lisbon on Friday, their formal summit agenda will be overshadowed by a single unwritten question: Should Brussels have its wings clipped?

the threatened European superstate. The future role of the European Commission is thus due to surface as the dominant theme at Lisbon.

The New-Age Spooks Focus Politely on Russia's Southern Rim

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — People are policy. Leaders express their visions, and their fears, in flesh and blood when they fill key jobs.

Even without renewed personal contact — they met in 1990 when Mr. Primakov was Mikhail Gorbachev's special envoy trying to persuade Saddam Hussein to withdraw from Kuwait.

Desert Scam: Not One Mobile Scud Launcher Was Destroyed

By Mark Crispin Miller

BALTIMORE — Those who watched the Gulf War on CNN will recall the general jubilation and relief when, shortly after 10 P.M. on Jan. 16, 1991, all that good news came pouring in: Iraq's airfields wrecked, the Republican Guard decimated, no coalition casualties — and the Scud missile sites "destroyed."

grounded, and... let you look into the night sky of Iraq as we are attacking mobile Scuds.

There's a little argument in the community as to how much damage we did in this film, Schwarzkopf said.

appointment a day later when it turned out that the Scuds had not been disabled after all — seven of them having just smashed into Tel Aviv, Haifa and other sites in Israel.

to ground, and... let you look into the night sky of Iraq as we are attacking mobile Scuds.

1892: Democrats' Choice

NEW YORK — We have not favored Mr. Cleveland's nomination, and have given ample reasons for our opposition. Whether the country will favor it, or whether it will be shown that the Democrats have thrown their opportunity away and invited defeat, remains to be seen.

1917: A Prussian Plot

CHRISTIANIA — Norway has been stirred from end to end by the arrest of a number of German spies, the seizure of a quantity of smuggled bombs and the discovery that the security of the country was menaced by a far-reaching Prussian plot.

1942: Nazis Held Off

MOSCOW — [From Our New York edition:] The German command, with prodigal disregard of men and using tanks by the hundreds, pressed its attacks along the Kharkov front all day yesterday [June 24] for the third consecutive day.

1917: A Prussian Plot

CHRISTIANIA — Norway has been stirred from end to end by the arrest of a number of German spies, the seizure of a quantity of smuggled bombs and the discovery that the security of the country was menaced by a far-reaching Prussian plot.

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Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including 'The Royals H...', 'LETTERS TO THE E...', 'Euro Dis...', 'Fury Dis...', 'How Gre...', and 'كنا من الأهل'.

OPINION

The Royals Have Squandered Their Magic

WASHINGTON — In 1932, when George V gave the first Royal Christmas Broadcast, he coughed, and Britain sighed contentedly. "A king who coughs is a fellow human being," reported The Spectator for any readers in doubt about that.

By George F. Will

Today a mesmerized world sees enough of the Windsors' divorces, extravagances, assignations, embarrassing photographs, suicide at-

Britain's royalty, with their mistresses and illegitimate children, have a record that would cause blushes in a brothel, but until recent decades the press averted its gaze.

tempts, press leaks, paternity suits and so on to know that royalty are just like the rest of us. Swell.

This batch of humperoyalty — Faulkner's Snopeses gussied up for a pageant — are cruel to each other and contemptuous of the public that is footing the bill for their obscene lives. They are demystifying monarchy more rapidly than any republic could dream of doing.

Republicans have traditionally relied on turgid arguments about monarchy being a retrograde reliance on parental figures for political cohesion. But today the case

against Britain's disheveled Royal Family can be stated briskly. For people in the magnificent hushes, kirsch is bad business, not just bad taste. If you are (adopting) Walter Bagehot's dichotomy part of the "dignified" rather than the "efficient" aspect of the state, you don't dare be tacky. If your job is to heaven ordinary lives with elevating spectacle, be elevating or be gone.

Time was when monarchists defended monarchy by claiming that the vice that defines it is actually a virtue: "Of course it is irrational — it's supposed to be." That is, monarchy would not have its supposed power to provide social glue, its magic to fuse the nation into a family, if it relied on the thin gruel of reason. But today the fissionable Windsors, that no-longer-nuclear family, are giving bourgeois morality even more of a bad name than the bourgeoisie is giving it.

Britain's royalty, with their mistresses and illegitimate children (William IV, who died in 1837, had 10 by one actress — a sort of moogology, I suppose), have a record that would cause blushes in a brothel, but until recent decades the press averted its gaze.

When in the 1930s the Prince of Wales was besotted with Balmorale's Wallace Simpson, the British press kept quiet, thereby encouraging his ruinous sense of invulnerability. However, those who live by publicity, as the Windsors have lately chosen to do, and as a modern monarchy probably must, can be fricassed by it, par-

ticularly when the monarchy is invested with religious gravity. A few decades ago an archbishop of Canterbury, asked about the Windsors' theological tastes, said, "They're all Low Church. It's because they come from abroad."

The sovereign is "defender of the faith," whatever that means this month in the politically trendy Church of England. It means precious little to England, where mosques are apt to be more crowded than Church of England services are. A lot of the sovereign's subjects are from abroad. The Windsors know what that is like. The name Wettin, the family name of Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Victoria's consort, was changed to Windsor in 1917, when things German were in bad odor.

The world could use a few stodgy, boring, transplanted monarchs just now, if they could be uniting forces in the shards of what once were Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union. Monarchy is a residue of mankind's primitive past, but in parts of Europe's backyard mere primitivism would be a distinct improvement on barbarism.

For the unenthralled, meaning for grown-ups, the only justification of monarchy is mere utility. But Britain does not need its monarchy for any practical purpose.

It is said the British masses like it and so should have it. That sort of

non sequitur did not wash when the subject was gin, and it begs the important question: Does monarchy help or hinder Britain's attempt to like what it ought to like? The British must decide if the monarchy, a "link to a glorious past," encourages or retrojects classism and snobishness and ender hierarchies. If so, it makes a glorious future more difficult to achieve.

The monarchy costs sacks of money (it is hard to say exactly how many scores of millions of pounds). It is a sound investment only if the crown really does pull in tourists by the plane loads. Perhaps the British do not mind a governmental system justified by the sort of business thinking suited to the management of a theme park.

Getting rid of the monarchy might be more fuss and distraction than it would be worth. That, essentially, is the remarkably tepid defense The Economist oow of- fers: The institution is too trivial to waste time talking about. But as Walter Bagebot, The Economist's great 19th century editor, said, "Above all things our royalty is to be revered, and if you begin to poke about it you cannot reverence it. . . . We must not let in daylight upon magic."

The magic is gone. When the current occupant of the throne is done, they should turn off the lights at Buckingham Palace.

Washington Post Writers Group.

Mere Dumb Prejudice, Not Difficult at All

By Anna Quindlen

NEW YORK — The story of Colonel Margarethe Cammermeyer had a certain déjà-vu-all-over-again quality. It might as easily have been the story of Sergeant Leonard Malovich or Sergeant Miriam Ben Shalom or one of several other soldiers whose job histories included decorations, promotions, excellent evaluations.

For Colonel Cammermeyer, the honors included a Bronze Star for her work as a nurse in Vietnam and recognition as the Veterans Administration Nurse of the Year. None of it

made any difference when she was dismissed from the Washington State National Guard, one of thousands of Americans whose exemplary service has paled beside the military's determination to boot gay soldiers.

Many in the service will tell you that this is a difficult issue, as is the question of women in combat and other adjustments that have been asked to make to the 20th century. It is not difficult at all. It comes down to this: Will we Americans continue to support one of America's largest and best-known institutions as it, not simply by custom but by regulation, engages in the rankist forms of discrimination?

The question is particularly apt as the Navy finds itself embroiled in a sickening sexual harassment scandal. If you were wondering where defense dollars go, almost \$200,000 of them were spent to fly naval aviators to a military frat party in Las Vegas last year at which Navy women were passed down a

gauntlet of their male colleagues, grabbed and mauled in a form of hand-to-hand combat not taught in basic training.

An aide to an admiral had to resort to biting one flyboy who pushed his hand inside her bra during this group grope, which apparently had become something of a Navy tradition.

There is walling and gnashing of teeth about this by the brass, a search for blame and underlying cause. It seems never to have occurred to them that if you treat women like second-class citizens by denying them promotion to combat positions, your male personnel will get the idea that they can treat them like second-class citizens in other ways, too. And that if you make homosexuality the modern equivalent of Godless communism, then hetero conduct in even its most abusive forms may seem sanctioned, even blessed.

The Vegas debacle readers almost comical one fear of letting gay people into the military. Same-sex propositions seem sedate compared to being pushed down a long hallway of guys with nuclear hands and Cro-Magnon mores.

But that is not the underlying cause of this ban. It is the perceived comfort level of straight male soldiers. The term of art is "cohesiveness," what we civilians might call male bonding. In other words, they may have to fight or serve beside those with whom they lack proper kinship.

This is the argument once used to keep black soldiers in segregated units, a bit of military history that seems unthinkable today. And it has also been used to oppose

women in combat. (There is also the argument of the pedestal, the idea that male soldiers will spend all their time protecting their female counterparts. I imagine that the admiral's aide would have some choice words about that.)

It's funny to read about a new Navy training program which, for the first time in history, features sexually integrated boot camp. After all the arguments about fatal distractions, they have discovered that putting men and women together actually improves training and fosters the much vaunted cohesion.

"It's more cooperative and there's more teamwork," said one instructor. Armed forces, meet real life.

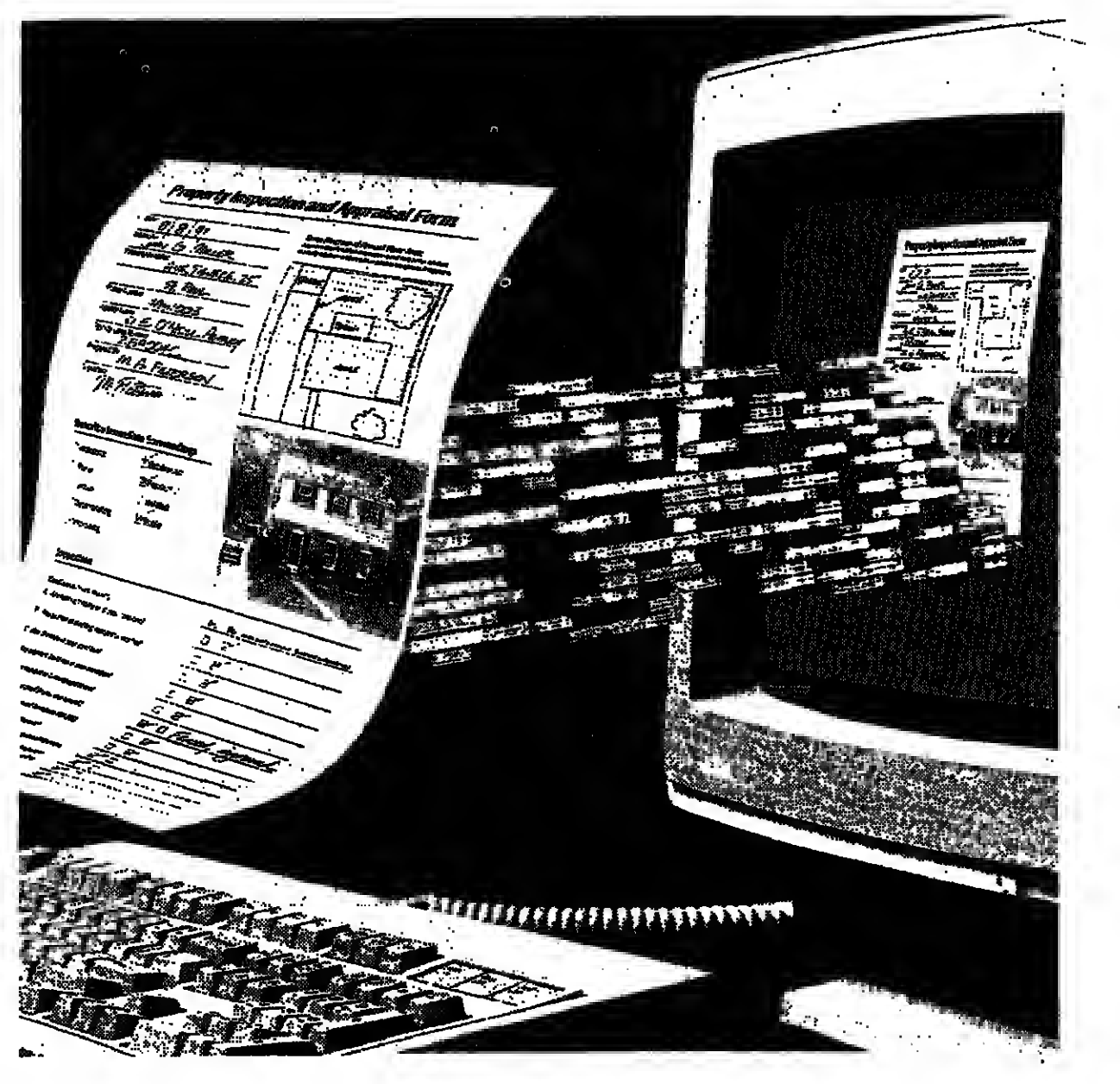
According to the General Accounting Office, the prohibition on gay people in the military costs at least \$27 million a year, given the fact that a thousand men and women are dismissed and replaced. That is an absurd waste of time and money.

But more important is the fact that the military continues to piously justify retaining regulations that are no more than codified prejudice. Officials sometimes say this is the will of the people. If they are keeping track, seven in 10 think that women should be permitted to occupy combat positions, and 50 percent see no reason to keep gay people out of the military.

Instead of stooping to a comfort level of ignorance, the military should reflect the simple notion of performance as the gauge of job fitness. Besides, maybe their notion of comfort level is all wrong. Maybe there are no homophobes in foxholes.

The New York Times.

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They shall beat their swords into plowshares . . . — Isaiah 2:4

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Lessons of History More than 500 years ago, Bosnia and Croatia struggled against a foreign invader, the Ottoman Empire. Then, as now, the Bosnians and Croats appealed to the West for aid. Stephen Tomasevic, a 15th-century ruler of Bosnia, asked for help from the Roman pontiff, the only authority then to approach the role of today's United Nations. He told Pius II, "I desire that you send me a crown, which will be a sign that you will not abandon me if war breaks out."

The Pope heeded Tomasevic's appeal, and Bosnia thus became an internationally recognized state. But Bosnia obtained little other assistance. Within a few years the Ottomans overran Bosnia and Tomasevic was beheaded. Sixty years later, in 1530, as the Ottoman Empire turned to conquer Croatia, a Croatian nobleman, Wolf Frankapan, asked the Holy Roman Empire for help. Again, little help was forthcoming and most of Croatia was overrun. Only a small sliver of land remained under Croatian rule. Refugees flooded the West; their descendants can still be found in Austria, Hungary, Italy and Czechoslovakia.

Today, one must ask whether history is repeating itself. Croatia received some peacekeeping forces from the West but only after a year of war. As in Tomasevic's time, the West has granted Bosnia the "crown" of international recognition. Meanwhile, Bosnia is being rapidly overwhelmed. We must ask ourselves whether the Bosnians will be able to hold out for the months or years it may take for sanctions to begin to bite. Or will someone 500 years from now note that their pleas to the West, like those of Tomasevic and Frankapan, were not enough to stem the forces seeking to destroy their country and their people?

JOHN P. KRALJIC and V. MILES RAGUZ, New York.

A Titanic Error My ancestor Samuel Conard would have been most upset by the idea that one of the ships of his line should one day collide with an iceberg. Yet the clue for 52 Across in

your June 17 crossword puzzle is "ill-fated Cunard liner" and the answer is "Titanic." Not so. It was, in fact, the rival White Star line that gave all its ships names ending in "ic," including the one which so tragically foundered in the North Atlantic during the night of April 14-15, 1912. NICK HEALING, Paris.

Editor's note: A Cunard spokesman agrees, while noting, "In 1934, Cunard became the majority shareholder in a new company which took over the White Star fleet."

Euro Disney: Con Regarding the report "Euro Disney: Growing Pains?" (May 13): Our visit to Euro Disney on May 29 involved one-hour waits — even for the Dumbo ride. Line-cutters were everywhere. My biggest disappointment was no Mickey Mouse! There was no electric light parade or fireworks display.

If you want a good Disney experience, go to Florida or Los Angeles. Euro Disney is one expensive bug that needs fixing. KELLY JACOBS, Obentoffenberg, Germany.

Euro Disney: Pro Regarding "American Family At Euro Disney" (Leisure, May 29): We are an American family living in Rome. We visited Euro Disney on May 15 and did not encounter the problems described in the article. Our visit was great; even the weather was excellent. We encountered no "technical difficulties" at any attraction and had no trouble while in line. All the employees we encountered were helpful and friendly.

We did not think the prices were that high by European standards. I do not think it an insult to France that no wine (or beer) is served at the park. They do not serve it at Disneyland or Disney World, so why should they at Euro Disney? We are glad we made our trip to Euro Disney. The adults in our group had as much fun as the kids. I would recommend Euro Disney to everyone. DEBORAH GRUNDER, Rome.

How Green Is Bush? President George Bush's reaction to Rio reminds me of how my grandmother used to chide me when I was being difficult as a child: "You're right and the world is all wrong!" GERALD C. HARDY, Manchester, Connecticut.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Arabs Say Outcome In Israel Aids Talks

By Chris Hedges
New York Times Service
CAIRO—Several Arab leaders, including officials of the Palestine Liberation Organization, said Wednesday that an Israeli government headed by Yitzhak Rabin, the Labor Party leader, would improve chances for a peace agreement between Israel and Arab states.

government when the Palestinian uprising, or intifada, began in December 1987. He was harshly criticized in the Arab world for his decision to let Israeli security forces use live ammunition to quell rock-throwing disturbances by Palestinians. Some Arab officials said they saw nothing in Mr. Rabin's past that would suggest major changes would be coming in Israeli policy. "Nothing in the history of the two parties, Likud and Labor, encourages one to think that a win by either party could positively affect peace efforts," said Adnan Omran, assistant secretary-general of the Arab League.



Housing Minister Ariel Sharon listening to Prime Minister Shamir address Likud supporters in Tel Aviv on Wednesday.

ISRAEL: Labor Victory

(Continued from page 1) which could lead to a lively round of bargaining in the weeks ahead. Both Meretz and Labor are committed to territorial compromise, but some of the rightist parties are just as committed to opposing it. The Zionist-Orthodox National Religious Party, one of three smaller parties in the Likud coalition, which recently adopted an explicitly nationalistic platform, announced Wednesday that it could not join a Rabin government, saying the gaps between them were unbridgeable.

Lineup of Seats In the Knesset

Table showing Knesset seat distribution: Rightist (48), Likud (38), New Liberal Party (3), Tehiya (3), Moledet (2), Tzomet (2), Religious (17), United Torah Jewish National Religious Party (7), Shas (5), Geulat Israel (1), Leftist and Centrist (49), Labor (38), Meretz (10), Tikva (1), Arab Far Left (5), Democratic Front for Peace and Equality (3), Progressive List for Peace (1), Arab Democratic Party (1).

TALKS: Baker Calls for Speed

(Continued from page 1) process of forming a government is not to speculate or engage in questions like that. Administration officials cited several reasons for satisfaction with the election results. To begin with, Yitzhak Rabin, when he was defense minister in the unity coalition government, had a very good personal relationship with both President George Bush and Mr. Baker during the brief period that he worked with them early in the Bush administration. Mr. Rabin's pragmatic, nonideological approach fit well with the Bush team.

B. D. Nossiter, Journalist and Author, Dies

New York Times Service
NEW YORK—Bernard D. Nossiter, 66, an author and news correspondent, died here of lung cancer Wednesday. Mr. Nossiter wrote for The Washington Post for 24 years. He served as correspondent in Paris, South Asia and in London from 1971 to 1979. He reported for The New York Times from 1979 to 1983. His latest book, "Fat Years and Lean: The American Economy Since Roosevelt," 1990, was described in The New York Times Book Review as "a breezy account" that was "rarely temperate, often angry, but usually so in a civilized way."

MANDATE: 'An Option for a Different Middle East,' Depending on How Far Israeli Leader Is Willing to Go

(Continued from page 1) will seize on the opportunity or not. Mr. Rabin's conservative record as defense minister in Likud-led governments and his cautious campaign have led many politicians to doubt whether he really seeks a sharp break with the status quo. Some suspect that, rather than seeking to fill out a leftist parliamentary coalition by making an agreement with Orthodox religious parties, he may try to neutralize Meretz and the left of his own party by striking an agreement with the small rightist Tzomet Party, or even with Likud.

That it was precisely Mr. Rabin's splitting of differences that allowed him to capitalize on widespread discontent with Likud among traditional constituencies like working class and Sephardic Jews and security conscious middle-class voters. "Rabin managed to convince the Likud voter that by voting for him and against the Likud, you were still voting for something in the very center of the Israeli establishment," said Yossi Olmert, the director of the government press office. "People wanted a change for various reasons, and Rabin offered a change that was not too radical."

winning over voters in traditional Likud strongholds in poor urban neighborhoods and "development towns." According to one study by state television, Likud's share of the vote in development towns, which are heavily populated by ethnic Sephardic Jews from the Middle East and Asia, dropped from 41 percent in the 1988 elections to 36 percent Tuesday, while Labor's vote rose from 23 percent to 30 percent. Many of these voters blamed Mr. Shamir's government for high unemployment of 11.5 percent, while others were angered by internal feuding within Likud in which Foreign Minister David Levy, the Moroccan-born champion of many Se-

phardic Jews, appeared to be humiliated. Likud spokesmen argued that such vote shifts did not represent a mandate for significant changes in government policies toward the occupied territories or peace process. But other analysts said that, even if Mr. Rabin did not make the election into a referendum on these issues, the results reflected a drift toward moderation. Since the mid-1980s, polls have shown a slow but steady increase in the percentage of Israelis willing to trade at least some territory for peace.

Many Israelis were also clearly alarmed by the crisis in U.S.-Israeli relations caused by Likud's refusal to curtail the building of Jewish settlements in the territories, which culminated in the Bush administration's decision early this year to withhold \$10 billion in loan guarantees requested by Israel to absorb new immigrants. Likud was also rejected by many of the 300,000 immigrant voters from the former Soviet Union, both because of the loan guarantees debacle and because of the government's failure to pursue economic policies that offered the newcomers jobs and housing. These broad trends suggest that a move by Mr. Rabin to reverse Likud's policies in the occupied territories might win substantial public support, analysts said.

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CURRENCY RATES, INTEREST RATES, U.S. MONEY, GOLD, Page 10 FOR MORE CLASSIFIEDS, For investment information read THE MONEY REPORT every Saturday in the IHT

هكذا من الأهل

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

When CEOs, for Safety, Have to Hide Their Light

By Seth Faison Jr.

NEW YORK — It seemed a harmless enough adornment: a personalized license plate with three letters to identify the woman's computer company, followed by three more letters that proudly announced her position: "CEO."

Now, after a pair of well-publicized kidnappings of business executives in the last two months, corporations large and small are calling on security consultants and taking steps to prevent the abduction of their senior staff.

To protect against kidnapping, more companies are hiring driver-bodyguards.

Among the changes, Mr. Horn said, companies are hiring driver-bodyguards and beginning to use expensive office security apparatuses.

Although few executives need to curtail domestic or international travel, he added, many are limiting access to information about such travel.

Security managers at two dozen corporations uniformly declined to discuss the issue, but Mr. Horn and other consultants said that scores of companies had requested help in conducting security reviews, concerned that recent kidnappings could inspire copycat incidents.

Security needs vary greatly, but consultants agree that an executive is most vulnerable during transit, typically to or from work, when roughly three of four executive kidnappings take place.

AN EXXON EXECUTIVE, Sidney J. Reso, was abducted as he pulled out of the driveway of his New Jersey home on April 29, and although two suspects were arrested last Friday, Mr. Reso's whereabouts are still unknown.

Charles Geschke, president of a California-based software company, Adobe Systems Inc., was kidnapped from his company parking lot as he arrived for work one day in late May. He was rescued by FBI agents five days later.

In addition to worrying about ordinary criminals, corporations have to be concerned about former employees and political activists.

One of the suspects in Mr. Reso's case, Arthur D. Seale, is a former Exxon employee. The authorities also said that a security-company manual titled "Executive Protection Program: Kidnaping and Extortion," was found at Mr. Seale's home.

Michael J. Hershman, president of the Fairfax Group, an international investigative and security company based in Virginia, said he often advised a company to set up a crisis-management plan preparing other executives to act if the boss suddenly disappears.

"You don't want the company to come to a standstill," said Mr. Hershman, who added that business at his company had increased about 15 percent in the last two months.

He pointed out that executive kidnappings remained far more common in Latin American countries than they are in the United States.

"If you are a high-profile person," said John F. Grundhofer, a Minnesota banker who was kidnapped in 1990 in a parking lot, "one way or another, you have to deal with the fact that it could happen to you."

"People don't like to talk about it, but it's a horrible thing. You never forget it."

Across Money Gap, EC Nations Face Off

By Tom Redburn

LISBON — The shiny new buildings going up at the University of Lisbon are monuments to the dream of European unity.

So is the modern highway that links Lisbon with the industrial city of Oporto in the north. It, too, was built largely with taxpayer funds from other nations in the European Community.

And so are the rush-hour traffic jams, the frenetic rise of yet another of the sprawling apartment complexes snarling the hillsides on the edge of town, and the surge of foreign capital that is fast changing the economic face of Portugal.

As EC leaders gather here later this week for another round of meetings, the support from Brussels that is helping modernize Portugal is at the core of the debate that pits the poorer nations of Europe's fringe against the industrial powerhouses at its center.

Portugal, like Spain, Greece and Ireland, stood to gain the most from the big boost in

Community spending proposed earlier this year by Jacques Delors, president of the EC Commission. But seven other EC members, led by Britain and Germany, have dug in their heels on the Commission's suggested 1993-1997 budget.

Portugal had once hoped to settle the always excruciating budget fight during its six-month tenure in the EC presidency, its first since joining the Community in 1986. But even before the Danish rejection of the ambitious Maastricht treaty threw Europe's plans for further economic and political integration into disarray, the EC had failed to bridge the gap between its hopes and its have-nots.

And Mr. Delors' surprisingly early agreement this month to postpone Brussels' request for an increase in the EC spending ceiling has not yet won over all skeptics.

Portuguese officials now concede that the best that they can expect is for EC leaders to reach agreement here on a budgetary blueprint.

"We've had to bow to reality," one official said. "We're handing this off to the British."

London will take over at the head of the EC table on July 1.

The debate revolves around the question of how much to bolster "structural" funds earmarked for economic development projects in the Community's most backward regions. There is also disagreement about the price tag for a new "cohesion" program that the poorer countries insisted upon as the trade-off for accepting the treaty in Maastricht. The extra cash is supposed to help them meet the tough economic criteria demanded of EC countries seeking to join the currency union that most European politicians still want to create before the end of the decade.

The budget battle is unlikely to degenerate into open warfare, if only because each side has too much to lose.

"The spending dispute should not reach a state of crisis this time around," said Stanley Crossick, director of the Belmont European Policy Center in Brussels. "Indeed, because of the Danish situation, most EC leaders see

See GAP, Page 17

U.S. Orders Data Raise Questions About Rebound

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — U.S. durable goods orders fell an unexpectedly sharp 2.4 percent in May, the government said Wednesday in a report underscoring the uneven nature of the economic recovery.

The Commerce Department said orders for durable goods, items such as cars and home appliances that are expected to last three or more years, declined by a seasonally adjusted \$2.98 billion, to \$119.5 billion. It was the steepest drop since December, when orders slid 5.3 percent.

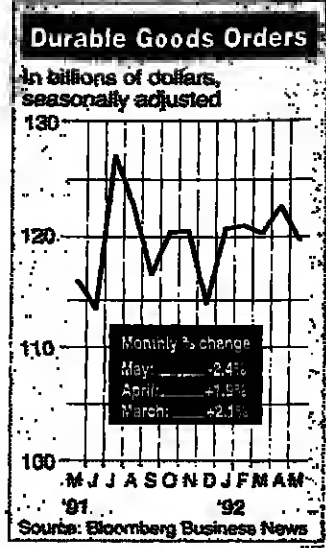
"An awful lot of industry is kind of sitting dead in the water," said Frederick Sturm, an economist at Fuji Securities in Chicago.

Analysts had been describing manufacturing as one of the bright spots in the economy's sluggish recovery from the recession. But the weak figures are likely to raise questions about the strength shown in manufacturing industries earlier in the year.

Most economists had been expecting a modest, 0.3 percent advance. Orders had risen 1.9 percent in April and 2.1 percent in March.

Durable goods orders were pulled down last month by a 6.2 percent plunge, to \$30.9 billion, in the volatile transportation category, which had been up strongly in April and March. Orders for military goods, another volatile sector, fell 27.7 percent, to \$5.87 billion.

The decline in transportation "may suggest that autos are not as



strong as some people have been expecting," said John Silvia, chief economist at Kemper Financial in Chicago. "Production plans for the auto companies may be a touch too aggressive."

Orders fell 0.6 percent for primary metals such as steel, 0.9 percent for industrial machinery and equipment and 1.3 percent for electrical equipment.

Excluding transportation, overall orders fell 1.1 percent. Excluding defense, they fell 0.6 percent.

But there was strength in one key segment, nondefense capital goods, which rose 1.4 percent. The gain is a barometer of business investment plans that should enhance productivity and economic growth in the future.

Shipments of durable goods rose 1 percent, to \$122.3 billion. The backlog of unfilled orders fell 0.6 percent, to \$470.3 billion. That is an indication that factories are having little trouble keeping up with the flow of new orders and are unlikely to start rehiring laid-off workers soon.

In another sign of a slow recovery, building permits for May, a barometer of future housing construction, declined a revised 0.4 percent in May to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1.054 million. In its initial report last week, the government had said building permits declined 0.7 percent in May to an annual rate of 1.051 million.

The overall decrease in durable goods orders also reflected major statistical revisions for previous months that could influence the gross domestic product for the first quarter. In a preliminary estimate, first-quarter GDP was reported at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 2.4 percent. The government is scheduled to release the revised GDP estimate on Thursday.

Orders for durable goods are a good gauge of the economy's health because the goods are expensive and take longer to produce. Orders measure both demand and future employment prospects among manufacturing companies.

(AP, Bloomberg, Reuters)

EC Near 48-Hour Work Rule

International Herald Tribune

LUXEMBOURG — Workers could not be forced to put in more than 48 hours a week under a compromise plan that emerged Wednesday at a meeting of European Community social ministers.

The compromise, which appeared close to approval as the ministers met late into Wednesday night, would set 48 hours as the maximum work week.

Employees could voluntarily work more than 48 hours. Workers would be guaranteed 11 hours off per 24-hour period as part of a 35-hour consecutive weekly rest period, and by 1993 would receive a minimum of four weeks' vacation.

Britain insisted on the voluntary provision for overtime because it claimed that a mandatory and inflexible 48-hour work week would cost British industry \$5 billion (\$9.3 billion) while stripping 2.5 million workers of overtime pay.

The compromise also removed an earlier insistence that Sunday be part of a worker's weekly rest period, a provision that had been in the market's 305 years of existence.

While conceding that the result qualified as "appalling," Mr. Colebridge attempted to lay much of the blame on a few bad syndicates, even though 64 percent of Lloyd's syndicates lost money in the most recent accounting year.

He condemned the "quite shocking" results produced by a handful of syndicates, and pointed out that slightly more than one-third of the losses had come from only five syndicates, four of which were managed by two agencies that had ceased trading.

On the other hand, Mr. Colebridge noted that profits had been made in two of Lloyd's four general areas of business: aviation and ve-

Lloyd's Keeps Critics in Check

By Erik Ipsen

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — In an unexpectedly civil annual meeting on Wednesday, David Colebridge, the chairman of the Lloyd's of London insurance market, fielded questions for six straight hours and, to the surprise of many, won a standing ovation for his efforts.

He gave a marvelous job of glossing over a decade of mismanagement, said one angry Lloyd's member.

In spite of widespread predictions that the meeting would be Lloyd's bloodiest and most acrimonious ever, it was distinguished only by its length and the immense proportions of the market's latest loss. Lloyd's, which reports its results with a three-year lag, revealed a \$2.06 billion (\$3.8 billion) loss for the 1989 year of account, easily the worst performance in the market's 305 years of existence.

While conceding that the result qualified as "appalling," Mr. Colebridge attempted to lay much of the blame on a few bad syndicates, even though 64 percent of Lloyd's syndicates lost money in the most recent accounting year.

He condemned the "quite shocking" results produced by a handful of syndicates, and pointed out that slightly more than one-third of the losses had come from only five syndicates, four of which were managed by two agencies that had ceased trading.

On the other hand, Mr. Colebridge noted that profits had been made in two of Lloyd's four general areas of business: aviation and ve-

hicle insurance. But the profits were slim, at £16 million for aviation and £52 million for auto insurance.

Mr. Colebridge also lashed out at the Lloyd's names who have threatened to not pay the claims against them and have lodged numerous suits against the market.

The activities of a much-publicized minority can weaken everyone's sympathy for them and harm the reputation of us all," he said.

Having staved off disaster at the annual meeting, Lloyd's faces even tougher challenges in coming weeks. Lloyd's will hold an emergency general meeting on July 24, where members will vote, for the first time ever, on whether they still have confidence in Lloyd's 28-member ruling council.

Also clouding Lloyd's future are the pending reports of two more independent inquiries.

One report will focus on how Lloyd's governs itself, and the other, due out July 1, will address the potentially more explosive subject of the so-called reinsurance spiral. It was through that spiral, in which underwriters essentially churned their accounts, generating large commissions in the process, that the most Titanic of the recent Lloyd's losses were achieved.

With even Mr. Colebridge calling the atmosphere at Lloyd's one of "despair, anger and bewilderment," the market's continued existence is anything but assured. Chatset, an independent company, has predicted that the market would post losses of £1 billion for its 1990 year of account and £750 million for 1991.

Faced with huge losses and the prospect of more to come, Lloyd's members are defecting in droves. The market's membership has plummeted from a peak of 36,000 in 1988 to less than 22,000.

With those names have gone a good chunk of the market's capital, which totals about £10 billion and is shrinking fast. Mr. Colebridge said Wednesday that Lloyd's could survive with as little as £7 billion in capital. Many analysts and market insiders suggest, however, that the notion of spreading insurance risks among ever fewer Lloyd's members is a recipe for self-destruction.

Japanese Minivans Avoid U.S. Penalty

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — An independent federal agency ruled Wednesday that Detroit automakers have not suffered significant harm from imported Japanese minivans, a verdict that prevents the Commerce Department from proceeding with plans to impose tariffs on the vans.

The decision could become a landmark in American trade policy, because it appears to signify the emergence of a new majority on a little-known body that has the power to block American industries from receiving Commerce Department protection from imports.

In a case brought by General Motors Corp., Ford Motor Co. and Chrysler Corp., the Commerce Department had determined that two Japanese automakers, Mazda and Toyota, were selling minivans at unfair prices, a practice known as dumping. The U.S. International Trade Commission, however, voted 4 to 2 on Wednesday that the dumping did not threaten or materially harm the domestic makers.

"Essentially, we have been told by an agency of the United States government to drop dead," said Thomas Hanna, president of the U.S. Motor Vehicle Manufacturers Association.

Three new commissioners, two Republicans and a Democrat, have joined the six-member trade panel in recent months, and the two Republicans appear to be taking a narrower interpretation of the nation's trade law than their predecessors.

One of the new Republicans, Peter S. Watson, has a term that will not expire until Dec. 16, 2000, which suggests that the commission's new shape may prove enduring.

In a separate development Wednesday, the House Ways and Means Committee took a radically different stance on the imported minivans, voting to increase the tariffs on most of them by 1,000 percent. In a 24-to-12 vote, the committee approved an amendment that opponents said would force up the price of such popular imports as the Toyota Previa by as much as \$4,000. (NYT, AP)

(AP, Bloomberg, Reuters)

A Pledge to Avoid Censorship UPI to Remain 'As Is,' Say New Arab Owners

By Barry James

International Herald Tribune

A spokesman for the new Arab owners of United Press International said on Wednesday that their Middle East Broadcast Center was based in London precisely to prevent censorship pressures.

A bankruptcy judge in New York accepted a \$3.95 million cash offer for UPI by the Saudi-financed MBC over a rival \$3.75 million bid by a New York lawyer, Leon Charney.

UPI filed for protection from its creditors last August, owing \$60 million.

Mr. Charney alleged that UPI would face censorship from its new owners, since news is censored in Saudi Arabia. "UPI is an American press service and we believe it should be held by Americans," he said in Washington.

Nick Hart, a spokesman for MBC, which started broadcasting via satellite in Arabic last September, dismissed Mr. Charney's allegations as "rubbish."

"We don't censor anything at all," he said. "The reason that MBC is so popular is that it is such a thorough news service."

"We have a bureau in Jerusalem, for instance, and we cover everything. One of the reasons for being based in London is so that we are not under the rules and regulations of any Arab country."

MBC would keep UPI going "as is, while trying to improve it," said Mike Costelloe, a lawyer for the new owners in New York.

Several UPI staffers said Mr. Charney's outburst rang hollow in view of the fact that most U.S. publishers abandoned UPI to its fate years ago.

"Ten days ago, UPI had embalmers fluid running through its veins," said Fred Lief, the assistant sports editor. "Today we're up and walking about. I call that progress."

Reduced to a thin global service of about 450 reporters and editors, UPI has always had an international outlook, according to its editor for Europe, the Middle East and Africa, Roy A. Brightbill. "I see no inconsistency between the new ownership and our tradition of editorial independence," he said.

In a statement, MBC said, "Until such time as we have had the opportunity to discuss the future with management and staff, we do not wish to speculate on future activities." Mr. Hart said the reason was that everything in the process

of acquiring UPI had happened so quickly.

UPI executives were awaiting a meeting with the new owners later this week. Steve Geimann, the executive vice president of UPI, said that although he did not know very much about the new owners, "I look forward to talking to them, sitting down, finding out their ideas."

MBC reaches homes throughout the Middle East, North Africa and Europe.

It was formed by a group of Arab investors, principally Saudi Arabian, and is supported by advertising and sponsorship, according to Mr. Costelloe.

With a staff of about 200, MBC is headed by Ali Hedeithy, formerly the head of Saudi Arabia ARA, the largest film and television production company in the Gulf. Arab Nexameddin, formerly chief editor of the London-based Arabic

newspaper Al Sharq al Awsat, heads the news operation.

Although its satellite broadcasts begin and end with readings from the Koran, the MBC programs are a secular mix of features, documentaries, sports, drama, films, business reports and news.

Mr. Hart said the programming was "news-led." Advertisers include several major corporations.

UPI, a challenger to The Associated Press for 85 years, went into the red three decades ago as U.S. evening papers folded or merged with morning editions. UPI also faced a host of new competition including the syndicated news services of major U.S. newspapers.

In 1982, UPI was bought by a group of U.S. investors whose links with the Baba'i faith raised questions about editorial independence, questions that came up anew when the religious broadcaster Pat Robertson bid for the company.

CURRENCY RATES

Table with columns for Currency, Par \$, and June 24 rates for various international currencies.

Other Dollar Values

Table showing exchange rates for various currencies like Argentine peso, Australian dollar, etc.

Forward Rates

Table showing forward rates for various currencies over different periods.

INTEREST RATES

Table showing Eurocurrency deposits for various currencies and terms.

Key Money Rates

Table showing key money rates for various currencies and terms.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Table showing U.S. money market funds and their performance.

GOLD

Table showing gold prices in various locations and currencies.

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ORDRE DU JOUR

- 1) Rapports du Conseil d'Administration et du Réviseur d'Entreprises; 2) Approbation du bilan et du compte de pertes et profits au 31 mars 1992, affectation du résultat; 3) Décharge à donner aux Administrateurs; 4) Nominations Statutaires; 5) Divers.

Aucun quorum n'est requis pour les points à l'ordre de l'assemblée générale annuelle et les décisions seront prises à la majorité des actions présentes ou représentées à l'assemblée.

Pour être admis à l'assemblée, les propriétaires d'actions au porteur sont priés de déposer leurs actions cinq jours francs avant l'assemblée aux guichets de la Banque Internationale à Luxembourg, 2, boulevard Royal, Luxembourg ou auprès de la Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement, 12, Place Vendôme, 75001 Paris.

LE CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION

Advertisement for CORUM watches, featuring a large image of a watch and text describing the brand and its products.

MARKET DIARY

Selective Buying Bolsters Stocks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — U.S. stocks closed mixed Wednesday as buying in some major stocks countered the downward pressure from weak overseas markets and disappointing economic news.

The Dow Jones industrial average advanced 5.08, to 3,290.70. The broader market averages were lower, however, as the Standard & Poor's 500 index fell 0.21, to 403.83 and the Nasdaq combined index declined 1.93, to 351.43.

N.Y. Stocks

Stock Exchange. Volume totaled about 189 million shares, little changed from Tuesday.

Newton Zinder, market analyst at Lehman Brothers, said the Dow had risen because it was getting help from such components as IBM and International Paper.

"It has been a very selective market," he added.

William Leach, a senior vice president at Lehman Brothers, said that "reaction to the Supreme Court's tobacco ruling whipped the market around all day."

Tobacco stocks fell immediately after the Supreme Court granted smokers the right to bring suit under state law against cigarette man-

ufacturers for intentionally misrepresenting the health effects of smoking. The decision capped months of speculation about the tobacco industry's liability in such cases.

Shares of Philip Morris, RJR Nabisco Holdings, American Brands, UST Inc., Loews Corp. and Brooke Group fell after the ruling. But some of them recovered some or all of their losses by the end of the day.

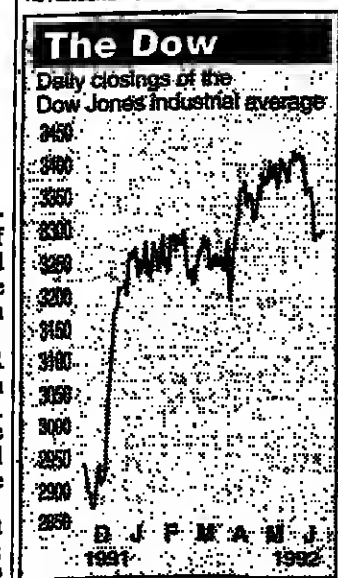
Philip Morris closed 1/4 higher, at 73 1/2; RJR Nabisco fell 1/4, to 45 1/2; American Brands declined 1/4, to 40; and Brooke Group slipped 1/4, to 4 1/2.

A partial recovery in tobacco stocks, coupled with higher Treasury bond prices, offset concerns about the continued collapse of James Gallagher, managing director in charge of capital commitment at Oppenheimer & Co. The Nikkei index fell 253.32 points, or 1.6 percent, to 15,853.67, a 68-month low.

IBM gained 1/4, to 97 1/2, as the stock continued to rally on expectations that second-quarter earnings will exceed analysts' estimates.

IVax led the American Stock Exchange actives, up 1 1/2 at 24 1/2. Tele-Communications led the over-the-counter actives, up 1/4 at 19 1/4.

(UPI, Bloomberg)



The Dow Jones Industrial Average

Dow Jones Averages

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Last, Change. Includes Dow Jones Industrial Average, Standard & Poor's 500, NYSE Composite, and NYSE Mid-Cap.

Standard & Poor's 500

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Last, Change. Includes Industrials, Financials, Utilities, and SP 500.

NYSE Indexes

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Last, Change. Includes Industrials, Financials, Utilities, and NYSE Composite.

NASDAQ Indexes

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Last, Change. Includes Composite, Industrials, Financials, and Utilities.

AMEX Stock Index

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Last, Change. Includes Industrials, Financials, and Utilities.

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Last, Change. Includes 20 Bonds, 10 Industrials, and 10 Financials.

Market Sales

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Last, Change. Includes NYSE volume, AMEX volume, and NASDAQ volume.

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

Table with columns: Date, Buy, Sell, Short. Includes June 22, 23, 24, and 25.

S&P 100 Index Options

Table with columns: Strike, Call, Put, Last, Change. Includes June 25 and June 24.

NYSE Diary

Table with columns: Advance, Decline, Total Issues, New Issues. Includes NYSE and Amex.

Amex Diary

Table with columns: Advance, Decline, Total Issues, New Issues. Includes NYSE and Amex.

NASDAQ Diary

Table with columns: Advance, Decline, Total Issues, New Issues. Includes NYSE and Amex.

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Table with columns: Close, High, Low, Prev. Close. Includes Food, SUGAR (FOX), and COCOA (FOX).

Food

Table with columns: Close, High, Low, Prev. Close. Includes SUGAR (FOX) and COCOA (FOX).

COFFEE (FOX)

Table with columns: Close, High, Low, Prev. Close. Includes COFFEE (FOX) and WHITE SUGAR (MIR).

WHITE SUGAR (MIR)

Table with columns: Close, High, Low, Prev. Close. Includes WHITE SUGAR (MIR) and METALS.

Metals

Table with columns: Close, High, Low, Prev. Close. Includes ALUMINUM (HIGH GRADE) and COPPER (COMMODITY).

Financial

Table with columns: Close, High, Low, Prev. Close. Includes 3-MONTH EURO DOLLARS (LIFPER) and 3-MONTH EURO DOLLARS (LIFPER).

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U.S. / AT THE CLOSE

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Change. Includes S&P 500, NYSE Composite, and NASDAQ Composite.

Health Care Costs Hurt Carmakers

ANN ARBOR, Michigan (Combined Dispatches) — The Big Three U.S. automakers are closing the price and quality gap with Japan, but the lack of national health care results in U.S. manufacturers passing their increasing health care costs on to car buyers, a University of Michigan study said Wednesday.

After losing 20 points of market share to Japanese manufacturers over the past 15 years, the Big Three have the opportunity to make a decisive comeback, the study said. The Big Three's improved cost position is largely due to the fact, the study said.

But the researchers said the North American industry faces substantial difficulties from "burdensome public policies." They note that "the Big Three have an employee health-care cost disadvantage of more than \$500 per vehicle compared to the Japanese producers, largely due to the absence of a national health care policy in the United States."

Separately, U.S. car sales in the June 11-20 period were at an annualized rate of 6.4 million units, unchanged from the year-earlier period, according to preliminary data from major automakers. (UPI, Reuters)

Brady Unveils Bill to Aid Banks

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — Treasury Secretary Nicholas F. Brady unveiled on Wednesday a bill that is designed to relieve the regulatory burden on U.S. banks.

The legislation would roll back some provisions in last year's Bank Safety Act that Mr. Brady said are excessive. A hotly debated aspect of the bill is likely to be a proposal to relieve small, rural banks from requirements that they invest in their local communities.

BP Will Incur Charge for Job Cuts

CLEVELAND (Combined Dispatches) — Rodney Chase, chairman and chief executive of British Petroleum Co.'s BP America unit, announced a cost-cutting program Wednesday that he said would result in a one-time charge of \$400 million against the corporation's earnings, most likely in the second half of this year.

He also said the company expects the program, which will cut 600 to 700 staff positions, will cost by \$125 million per year. BP cited the effects of the recession on the oil industry for the cuts, which focus on workers in the company's Cleveland headquarters. (Reuters, Bloomberg)

S&P Downgrades United and Parent

NEW YORK (APX) — Standard & Poor's Corp. said Wednesday that it had downgraded its ratings on debt of UAL Corp. and its United Air Lines Inc. unit. About \$2 billion is affected by the action.

The downgrades are based on a sluggish economic recovery in the United States, slower growth in Japan and intensified fare competition on domestic routes. S&P said UAL will probably report a loss this year and will incur increased debt and lease obligations to fund a projected \$3.9 billion capital spending budget.

NYSE Punishes Shearson, Traders

NEW YORK (AP) — The New York Stock Exchange on Wednesday fined Shearson Lehman Brothers Inc. \$500,000, suspended two former traders and fined one of them \$100,000 for an alleged stock price manipulation.

The NYSE alleged that Shearson's former co-head of equities, Peter J. DePuzzo, ordered an improper trade that increased the price of a Nov. 1990 stock offering of ComAgri Inc.

Mr. DePuzzo, 51, was fined and suspended for four months from the securities industry. Manny Geromatos, 44, a former Shearson executive, was suspended for two months from the industry and an additional four months from holding any supervisory job.

For the Record

The fugitive founder of Crazy Eddie, the defunct 43-store New York-based electronic retail chain, has been arrested in Israel. Eddie Antar had disappeared in February 1990 after skipping a federal court hearing. (AP)

DOLLAR: Currency Hammered

(Continued from page 1)

it could cost the economy \$1 billion a day in lost freight shipments. The White House immediately urged Congress to end the strike by emergency legislation, but with the tightening gridlock of election-year politics, leading Democrats were cool to the administration's request.

"All of this raised the general question of the administration's economic strategy in an election year and its relationship with the Fed, unnering financial markets."

David Jones of Aubrey Alan & Co. said that Chairman Loran Greenspan's "credibility is on the line, and the bond market is betting that he'll cave in to pressure from Bush."

Mr. Jones and others were by no means certain that the market's bets would pay off, because the Fed normally tries to resist such pressures and assert its political independence.

Robert Bruseca of Nikko Securities said he thought it was "dumb" to pressure the Fed, and inside the Fed itself officials warned it that historically it was counterproductive.

But Mr. Levy of CRT Government Securities said the Fed itself was uncertain about the choppy course of the recovery and divided about whether to risk more inflation to stimulate the economy.

To Allan Sinai of The Boston Co., the dispute was a further sign of gridlock in Washington that paralyzes economic management. He said: "There's every reason for the Fed to lower interest rates: the economy is not up to snuff in the second quarter, inflation is down, money supply is running below the Fed's targets, bank loans are low, and the slowdown in Germany and Japan calls for more stimulus here."

"The administration is right on interest rates, and if the Fed fails to see that, then it's just another argument in favor of throwing everyone out in Washington and starting all over again."

WORK: EC Accord Near on 48-Hour Weekly Limit

(Continued from first finance page)

vision sought by Germany. Instead, the EC would respect its "diversity of cultural, ethnic, religious and other factors" by allowing nations to decide.

"We still don't believe that there's a need for Community legislation in this field, but we feel the compromise proposal removes the most damaging aspects," a British official said. "People could still work more than 48 hours voluntarily, and companies retain their flexibility over their costs won't go up."

Other EC countries could have opted out. Britain because the measure required only a majority vote, but Portugal, which holds the rotating EC presidency, sought to avoid an ugly clash just two days before the Lisbon meeting of EC leaders.

Under the compromise, the 48-hour week would be averaged over a four-month reference period.

Diplomats said, however, that the entire deal could be held up over the separate issue of reference period and collective bargaining agreements.

Germany sought a lengthy period to allow for flexibility in labor-management relations, while France sought a shorter period to protect workers.

Certain occupations that require irregular working hours would be specifically excluded.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Agence France Press June 24

Amsterdam

Table with columns: Stock Name, Price, Change. Includes AEG, Alcatel, and others.

Brussels

Table with columns: Stock Name, Price, Change. Includes AEG, Alcatel, and others.

Frankfurt

Table with columns: Stock Name, Price, Change. Includes AEG, Alcatel, and others.

London

Table with columns: Stock Name, Price, Change. Includes AEG, Alcatel, and others.

Madrid

Table with columns: Stock Name, Price, Change. Includes AEG, Alcatel, and others.

Milan

Table with columns: Stock Name, Price, Change. Includes AEG, Alcatel, and others.

Stockholm

Table with columns: Stock Name, Price, Change. Includes AEG, Alcatel, and others.

Toronto

Table with columns: Stock Name, Price, Change. Includes AEG, Alcatel, and others.

Zurich

Table with columns: Stock Name, Price, Change. Includes AEG, Alcatel, and others.

Market Closed

The stock market in Montreal was closed Wednesday for a holiday.

Sydney

Table with columns: Stock Name, Price, Change. Includes AEG, Alcatel, and others.

Grains

Table with columns: Commodity, Price, Change. Includes Wheat (CBT) and Soybeans (CBT).

Metals

Table with columns: Commodity, Price, Change. Includes Copper (COMEX) and Gold (COMEX).

Oil

Table with columns: Commodity, Price, Change. Includes Crude Oil (NYMEX) and Heating Oil (NYMEX).

Financial

Table with columns: Commodity, Price, Change. Includes U.S. Treasury Bonds and U.S. Treasury Bills.

Food

Table with columns: Commodity, Price, Change. Includes Coffee (ICE) and Sugar (ICE).

Stocks

Table with columns: Stock Name, Price, Change. Includes S&P 500 and NYSE Composite.

Commodity Indexes

Table with columns: Index Name, Price, Change. Includes S&P 500 and NYSE Composite.

Stock Indexes

Table with columns: Index Name, Price, Change. Includes S&P 500 and NYSE Composite.

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Shell Plans China Refinery

HONG KONG—Royal Dutch-Shell Group plans to build an oil refinery costing at least \$3 billion in a joint venture in China's booming southern province of Guangdong, a company official said Wednesday.

"It will be one of the biggest petrochemical refineries in China with an annual capacity of 5 million tons of crude oil," said Albert Wong, public affairs manager of Shell companies in China and Hong Kong. "The total cost will be \$3 billion to \$3.5 billion." He said a deal had yet been signed, but Managing Director John Jennings had toured the proposed site.

Mr. Jennings discussed the project with Provincial Governor Zhu Sulin during a three-day visit to Guangdong that ended Wednesday. Shell would take a 50 percent stake in the venture and the rest would be held by a Chinese consortium led by the Guangdong provincial government and comprising four other members, including China National Offshore Oil Corp., Mr. Wong said.

The proposed refinery site is near the coastal town of Aotou, 35 kilometers (21 miles) northeast of Hong Kong. Mr. Wong said Shell had started a feasibility study on the project.

Results of the study were expected next year, he said. "By then we would have a concrete decision on the proposed refinery, which is scheduled to be commissioned between 1997 and 1999," he said.

Guangdong's economy is growing at more than 20 percent a year as Hong Kong and Taiwan investors pour billions of dollars into the province. But the rapid growth has created severe energy shortages.

"We anticipate fast economic development in China's Pearl River delta in the years to come, which would mean even higher demand for energy," Mr. Wong said. "The energy shortfall in the region would create huge market potential for the refinery."

China National Offshore in March signed a deal with the Hong Kong electricity utility China Light & Power Co. on exploiting natural gas from the southern island province of Hainan. The deal was applauded by Prime Minister Li Peng, who said it signified the takeoff of the energy industry in south China.

Jardine CMG and PT Astra Form Insurance Venture

HONG KONG—Jardine CMG Life said Wednesday that it would form a joint venture with PT Astra International, the second-largest conglomerate in Indonesia, to sell life insurance there.

Astra has a current market capitalization of \$1.7 billion and more than 40,000 employees. Its half of the 50-50 venture will consist of its fledgling life insurance subsidiary, Astra Life.

The venture is subject to the approval of the Indonesian authorities. Jardine CMG's chief executive, David May, said the venture's initial capital would be substantially more than the minimum \$4.5 million required under Indonesian law. He refused to be more specific.

He said the life insurance market was undeveloped in Indonesia, with per capita expenditure of just \$1 per year on life insurance policies.

Mr. May said the agreement marked a significant step toward Jardine CMG's aim of establishing a network of life insurance companies throughout Southeast Asia.

Jardine CMG was formed in 1990 as a joint venture between Jardine Pacific Holdings Ltd., a subsidiary of the Hong Kong investment group Jardine Matheson Holdings Ltd., and the Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd. of Australia.

Copyright Compliance
China is planning to join two international copyright conventions and amend its patent law, Reuters reported from Beijing on Wednesday.

The People's Daily said both measures had been sent to the standing committee of the legislature, the National People's Congress, for approval in its session this week. Once such a measure reaches parliament's decision-making body, its approval is almost guaranteed.

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Health concerns do not figure in the outperformance of Ezaki Glico, one of Japan's top confectioners.

Successes with new products are driving the share price higher, Ms. Marsh said. The company has added new twists to old products, such as Pocky, its chocolate-covered breadsticks. The price is largely unchanged since January, but up 31 percent from a year ago.

The shares are not cheap, with Ezaki Glico trading at 30 times prospective earnings for the year to March 1993, and QP Corp. trading at over 40 times earnings for the year to November.

Kathy Matsui, strategist at Barclays de Zoete Wedd Securities, notes that the food sector's 10 percent growth in net profits for the year ended March 31 is underpinning the shares. She expects growth of 10 to 15 percent in profits this year.

At Toya Suisan, a maker of instant noodles, the share price is up 14 percent this year. Tacko Setaishi, an analyst at James Capel, noted that people eat at home more during an economic slowdown.

The shares of House Food Industrial, a producer of spices diversifying into snack foods, did not begin to perform well until recently. Although down 4 percent since the beginning of the year, the share price has risen 10 percent since May 1.

The managing director of the Federation of Korean Industries, Chun Dan Jo, wants the government in abandon its belt-tightening and introduce pump-priming to boost manufacturing.

Industry and business executives, nostalgic for the go-go years of the mid-1980s, increasingly point to the economic woes of scarce liquidity, declining sales, mounting inventories and flagging production," the Korea Herald analyzed. (AFP, Reuters, Bloomberg)

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry said Japan's crude oil imports were up 1.7 percent over May 1991.

The Nihon Keizai newspaper reported that Japan's Finance Ministry would bar foreign brokerage subsidiaries of Japanese banks from the domestic sale of equities.

Konica Corp. forecast group current profit of 8.5 billion yen (\$66 million) in the year ending April 30, 1993, a more-than-threelfold increase from 2.6 billion yen in the just-ended year; the expected increase is based partially on good sales of disposable cameras.

St. George Building Society Ltd., which will change its status to a bank, said profit for the 11 months to April 30 was 44.5 million Australian dollars (\$33.4 million), after 45.6 million for the full year to May 31, 1991; it issued the results before its stock exchange listing on July 2.

Isihawajima-Harima Heavy Industries Ltd. and Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd. are considering a consortium to bid for an \$800 million natural gas project in Algeria.

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SPORTS

ANC Is Asking For Withdrawal From Olympics

JOHANNESBURG — The African National Congress called Wednesday on South African sports bodies to pull out of all international competition...

The ANC's sports chief and national executive committee member, Steve Tshwete, said the black opposition movement had decided to call a summit of sports bodies...

"The country is in a state of mourning. We will ask sporting bodies to reimpose the moratorium until the political situation is normalized," he said.

"But we don't want to prescribe to them. We want them to see our point of view."

He said the ANC believed a moratorium should include a soccer tour by Cameroon in July, rugby tours by New Zealand and Australia in August...

South Africa was readmitted to the Olympic movement last year; it had been barred since the 1960 Games in Rome...

Sam Ramsamy, head of the National Olympic Committee of South Africa, said there were no plans at present to withdraw...

"We are constantly monitoring the situation, and if circumstances called for it then we would have to re-examine our position," he said.

Ramsamy helped get South Africa banned from international sport as part of the anti-apartheid struggle. It was named to head the racially mixed Olympic committee that was readmitted to the Games.

"We'll see how the situation is going to develop," the International Olympic Committee's spokeswoman, Michele Verdier, said in Geneva.

"NOCs are recognized by the IOC and they've accepted the invitation to go to Barcelona. It was so as of yesterday. We haven't been informed officially of anything. That's all we can say for the time being."

The ANC wields considerable influence in most of South Africa's newly integrated sporting administrations, including the National Olympic Committee of South Africa.

Reynolds: 2 Fast Times

World record-holder Butch Reynolds, who won the right to run in the courts, finished first in both his 400-meter preliminary heats Tuesday at the U.S. Olympic track and field team trials...

Reynolds, 33, was the fastest in the world in the 400-meter race, finishing in 50.85 seconds in the first heat, well off his world record of 43.29, then five hours later won in 44.66.

His times not only were the best of the day, they were the seventh- and eighth-fastest in the world this year.

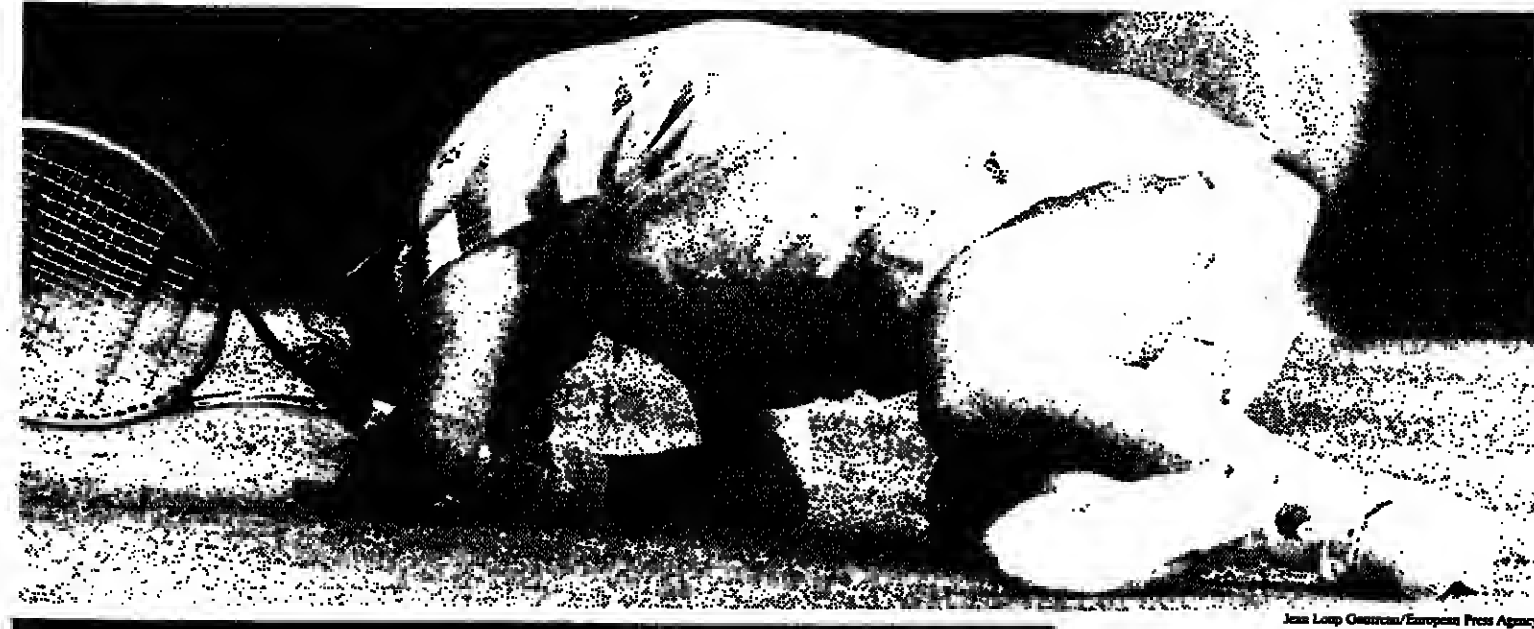
Seven other runners — Danny Everett, Danell Hall, Clarence Daniel, Raymond Farris, Floyd Miller, Daniel Fiedler and Anthony Martinez — also qualified for the final.

Reynolds, who is the fourth and final heat of the first round after the IAAF waived its "contamination" rule that would have penalized anyone competing against Reynolds...

Krabbe Seeks Delay

Katrin Krabbe, the German sprinter alleged to have used illegal steroids, asked Wednesday for a postponement of this weekend's IAAF arbitration panel hearing...

Krabbe's manager, Rainer Herms, said he wanted a later date for the hearing in London because the double world champion and two of her former East German teammates, Grit Breuer and Silke Möller, had not been given sufficient notice of the hearing.



Fifth seeded Arantxa Sanchez Vicario, top, made an earlier than expected exit when she was beaten by unseeded Julie Halard of France, 6-3, 2-6, 6-3, in a second-round match that had more ups and downs than a roller-coaster...

Fielder Grand Slam Blasts Tigers Past Red Sox, 11-7

Cecil Fielder found his comfort zone, and that made the Boston Red Sox uncomfortable indeed. "There hasn't been one day in the last few weeks where I've felt the same and felt comfortable every time up," said Fielder...

Fielder, whose fourth grand slam home run in the major leagues capped a seven-run fourth inning Tuesday night, leading the Tigers to an 11-7 victory over the stumbling Red Sox in Detroit.

Mickey Tetlow and Skeeter Barnes also homered for the Tigers, who lead the majors with 93 home runs. Tim Lincecum and Wade Boggs homered with the bases empty in the seventh for Boston, which lost its sixth straight.

With the score 3-5, Fielder hit the first pitch from reliever Matt Young into the upper deck in left-center to give the Tigers a 9-5 lead. It was his second grand slam of Young, who yielded the first on June 1, 1990, when he was pitching for Seattle.

"That was a bit of almost Biblical proportions," said Young. "I was trying to make a good pitch, and it wasn't bad — but he killed it. That's why he drives in 125 to 130 runs each year."

John Kiley, a Boston native who was the second of five Detroit pitchers, got his first major-league victory after allowing five hits and one run in 3 1/2 innings. His family was watching local television. "My mother probably fainted," said Kiley. "It was kind of an ugly win, but a win's a win."

Ripken, 7, Brewers 1: In Milwaukee, Cal Ripken continued his hitting tear with two home runs as Baltimore closed to within a half-game of rained-out Toronto. Ripken, 23-for-47 in the last 11 games, hit a bases-empty homer in the fifth and a three-run shot in the seventh.

Twins 5, Angels 3: Pedro Munoz's bases-loaded double in a four-run third broke open the game in Minneapolis as Bert Blyleven, who missed last season after shoulder surgery, gave up five hits, five runs, three walks and a run-scoring balk in the first three innings against his former teammates. Blyleven, 41, entered the game with a 1.67 earned-run average, having allowed only two earned runs in his previous five outings.

White Sox 7, Indians 1: Jack McDowell got his 10th victory with an eight-inning performance in Chicago and Robin Ventura drove in three runs with a two-run double and a single against Cleveland.

Royals 2, Yankees 1: George Brett, who doubled leading off the sixth and moved up when Jim Eisenreich was safe on second baseman Mike Gallego's throwing error, scored the winning run on Brent Mayne's sacrifice fly as Hipolito Pichardo held New York to four hits for 6 1/2 innings in Kansas City.

Athletics 12, Mariners 7: Harold Baines' three-run homer and two-run double in Oakland highlighted a 10-run third that beat Seattle. Baines drove in seven runs, which tied his career RBI record, set May 7, 1991, against Baltimore.

Texas Rain Keeps Damper on Ryan

ARLINGTON, Texas — The dark cloud hanging over Nolan Ryan's season washed out the Toronto-Texas game and kept baseball's oldest player winless in 1992. Ryan, 45, gave up one hit in two innings before a thunderstorm washed out his 14th attempt for a victory this season, the longest winless streak of Ryan's 26-year major league career.

Also washed away were strikeouts 5,571, 5,572 and 5,573 — and Dave Winfield's first homer off Ryan, a wind-aided shot leading off the second inning.

The score was tied 1-1 when the Rangers came up in the bottom of the second and a big thunderstorm sent both teams to the clubhouse and 35,000-plus fans scurrying for cover. A postponement was called 55 minutes and several inches of rain later.

Joe Oliver and Paul O'Neill had two-run homers in the Reds' 15-hit attack, which followed a special batting practice supervised by the manager, Lou Piniella, and the batting coach, Tony Perez.

Tim Belcher gave up two leads but benefited from Houston's sloppy fielding in the fifth, when the Astros committed three errors and the Reds sent 10 batters to the plate.

Padres & Dodgers 4: Hot-hitting Gary Sheffield had a three-run homer and Darrin Jackson added a solo shot and two RBIs as San Diego beat visiting Los Angeles.

Braves & Cardinals 4: Orlando Merced's two-run homer broke an eighth-inning tie with St. Louis, and Dave Clark hit a three-run shot as Pittsburgh, playing at home, won its third straight.

Mets 4, Cubs 1: Todd Hundley hit a tiebreaking three-run homer in New York and Pete Schourek, who in three previous starts had not gotten a run from his teammates, shut down Chicago.

It was the first time the Mets had won three straight since sweeping Los Angeles at Shea Stadium May 8-10.

Phillies 5, Expos 0: Curt Schilling pitched a six-inning Montreal and Ruben Amaro hit a two-run double for Philadelphia.

Schilling struck out five, walked three and worked out of two jams — one in the third, the other in the seventh.

Glavine Pitches a Gem To Keep Braves Rolling

For the past month, Tom Glavine and the Atlanta Braves have been a practically unbeatable combination. Glavine pitched a five-hitter and became the major leagues' first 11-game winner as the red-hot Braves blanked the San Francisco Giants, 7-0, Tuesday night in Atlanta.

It was the fifth straight victory for Glavine (11-3) and the fourth straight for the Braves, who have won 20 of 23 since May 27, when Glavine began his winning streak.

"We're firing on all cylinders," said Glavine, who has four shutouts and six complete games this season. "It makes it very hard for the other team to beat us."

He needed only 83 pitches to beat the Giants, getting eight hitters on one pitch each and eight others on two pitches.

Deion Sanders hit a two-run triple and a bases-empty homer as Atlanta got a season-high 17 hits.

Reds 10, Astros 6: Reggie Sanders' two-run triple in Cincinnati capped a five-run fifth against Houston that helped the Reds end a four-game losing streak.

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AMERICAN LEAGUE

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WIMBLEDON

Wimbledon, England — Monica Seles, the top women's seed, had to work a little harder than usual, but she prevailed Wednesday at the Wimbledon tennis championships and extended her two-year winning streak for Grand Slam events.

Seles defeated Sabine Appelmans of Belgium, 6-3, 6-2. Seles has not lost a Grand Slam match since 1990.

Fifth-seeded Arantxa Sanchez Vicario made an earlier than expected exit when she was beaten by unseeded Julie Halard of France, 6-3, 2-6, 6-3, in a second-round match that had more ups and downs than a roller-coaster.

After winning the first set and taking a 2-1 lead in the second, the unseeded Halard's game collapsed — she lost five straight games. But Halard regained control in the final set to win, 6-3, 2-6, 6-3.

The Spaniard was the first women's seed to lose in the tournament, but her unique status did not last long. The No. 15 seed, Kimiko Date of Japan, was eliminated minutes later by the American Gigi Fernandez, 6-1, 6-3.

Stefan Edberg, the No. 2 men's seed, downed Gary Muller of South Africa, 7-6 (7-3), 6-3, 7-6 (7-4). In an all-U.S. match, fifth-seed-

ed Pete Sampras knocked off Todd Woodbridge, 7-6 (7-2), 7-6 (7-4), 6-7 (7-9), 6-4.

Andre Agassi completed a two-day victory over Andre Chesnokov of Russia in the second round. The 12th-seeded American completed a 5-7, 6-1, 7-5, 7-5 victory in a match that had been halted by rain and darkness Tuesday evening.

Resuming at 1-2, 0-40 down on his own serve, Agassi soon fell 3-1 behind but broke back immediately prior to taking the third set, increasingly at ease, he completed the victory and then celebrated by throwing his sweaty white shirt to screaming admirers.

The defending men's champion, Michael Stich, also got into trouble, against Amos Mansdorf of Israel. He lost the first set and came within two points of dropping the second. But the third-seeded German rallied to win the second set in a tie-breaker and then used his strong serve to finish off Mansdorf, 4-6, 7-6 (7-4), 6-3, 6-3.

With an overpowering serve, the men's No. 8 seed, Goran Ivanisevic, unloaded 34 aces in a 6-4, 6-4, 6-7 (4-7), 6-3 defeat of Mark Woodbridge, Ivanisevic's fastest serve traveled at 129 miles an hour (208 kph).

The 34 aces were the most in a Wimbledon match since John Feaver unranked 42 in a 1976 loss to John Newcombe that lasted five sets.

Woodford became so frustrated, that he held his racket upside down, while waiting to return a serve in the second set. Seeing that, Ivanisevic turned his own racket upside down and tried to serve with the handle — but completely missed the ball.

So Ivanisevic switched hands and served with his left hand. Woodford, also a left-hander, switched to his right hand and the duo played out the point — which Ivanisevic won.

"At one stage I could not help laughing because I just felt so weak out there," Woodford said. "It was like a shooting gallery — you walk from side to side and occasionally you hit one. I had no chance of seeing most of his serves."

Other men's seeds advancing to the third round were 10th-seeded Ivan Lendl, a 7-5, 7-6 (8-6), 1-6, 7-5 winner over Arne Thoms, 11th-seeded Richard Krajicek and 13th-seeded Brad Gilbert. Krajicek won, 7-6 (8-6), 6-3, 6-1, over Paul Haarhuis in an all-Dutch battle, and Gilbert defeated Stijn Vanool, 6-1, 7-5, 7-5.

Women advancing to the third round included ninth-seeded Manuela Maleeva-Fragniere and her sister, 12th-seeded Katerina Mihaljeva. Also winning were seventh-seeded Mary Jo Fernandez, 10th-seeded Anke Huber and 14th-seeded Nathalie Tauziat.

In a second-round match halted by darkness, fourth-seeded Martina Navratilova led fellow-American Kimberly Po, U.S., 6-2, 3-6.

Sanchez Vicario's defeat came a day after the elimination of men's seventh-seed, Michael Chang. Sanchez Vicario and Chang shot to stardom together by winning singles titles at the 1989 French Open, and both are better on clay than on the Wimbledon grass.

(AP, Reuters)

Texas Rain Keeps Damper on Ryan

ARLINGTON, Texas — The dark cloud hanging over Nolan Ryan's season washed out the Toronto-Texas game and kept baseball's oldest player winless in 1992.

Also washed away were strikeouts 5,571, 5,572 and 5,573 — and Dave Winfield's first homer off Ryan, a wind-aided shot leading off the second inning.

The score was tied 1-1 when the Rangers came up in the bottom of the second and a big thunderstorm sent both teams to the clubhouse and 35,000-plus fans scurrying for cover.

Joe Oliver and Paul O'Neill had two-run homers in the Reds' 15-hit attack, which followed a special batting practice supervised by the manager, Lou Piniella, and the batting coach, Tony Perez.

Tim Belcher gave up two leads but benefited from Houston's sloppy fielding in the fifth, when the Astros committed three errors and the Reds sent 10 batters to the plate.

Padres & Dodgers 4: Hot-hitting Gary Sheffield had a three-run homer and Darrin Jackson added a solo shot and two RBIs as San Diego beat visiting Los Angeles.

Braves & Cardinals 4: Orlando Merced's two-run homer broke an eighth-inning tie with St. Louis, and Dave Clark hit a three-run shot as Pittsburgh, playing at home, won its third straight.

Mets 4, Cubs 1: Todd Hundley hit a tiebreaking three-run homer in New York and Pete Schourek, who in three previous starts had not gotten a run from his teammates, shut down Chicago.

It was the first time the Mets had won three straight since sweeping Los Angeles at Shea Stadium May 8-10.

Phillies 5, Expos 0: Curt Schilling pitched a six-inning Montreal and Ruben Amaro hit a two-run double for Philadelphia.

Schilling struck out five, walked three and worked out of two jams — one in the third, the other in the seventh.

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(AP, Reuters)

Glavine Pitches a Gem To Keep Braves Rolling

For the past month, Tom Glavine and the Atlanta Braves have been a practically unbeatable combination. Glavine pitched a five-hitler and became the major leagues' first 11-game winner as the red-hot Braves blanked the San Francisco Giants, 7-0, Tuesday night in Atlanta.

It was the fifth straight victory for Glavine (11-3) and the fourth straight for the Braves, who have won 20 of 23 since May 27, when Glavine began his winning streak.

"We're firing on all cylinders," said Glavine, who has four shutouts and six complete games this season. "It makes it very hard for the other team to beat us."

He needed only 83 pitches to beat the Giants, getting eight hitters on one pitch each and eight others on two pitches.

Deion Sanders hit a two-run triple and a bases-empty homer as Atlanta got a season-high 17 hits.

Reds 10, Astros 6: Reggie Sanders' two-run triple in Cincinnati capped a five-run fifth against Houston that helped the Reds end a four-game losing streak.

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(AP, Reuters)

For One Yeltsin, Lets, Not Nyets

STONE MOUNTAIN, Georgia — Boris Yeltsin is in the United States to play tennis.

Not the president of Russia, but his 9-year-old grandson, one of 14 members of the Russian Tennis Academy competing in this week's Hicken Hills Junior Classic.

Boris acted shy, knew just only that he was very excited about being in the United States.

From here, the students will travel to Morristown, Tennessee; Fort Myers, Florida; and Jekyll Island, Georgia, for more conferences and tournaments.

"When the students were asked, 'Who wants to become a professional tennis player?' 14 hands were raised.

(AP, Reuters)

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

Table showing Major League Standings for American League and National League, including teams like Toronto, Baltimore, New York, Boston, Detroit, Oakland, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Houston, San Diego, Los Angeles, Atlanta, Milwaukee, Chicago, San Francisco, and Texas.

Tuesday's Line Scores

Table showing Tuesday's Line Scores for American League and National League games, including teams like California, Milwaukee, St. Louis, San Francisco, Houston, and Los Angeles.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Table showing American League Standings for East Division and West Division, including teams like Toronto, Baltimore, New York, Boston, Detroit, Oakland, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Houston, San Diego, Los Angeles, Atlanta, Milwaukee, Chicago, San Francisco, and Texas.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Table showing National League Standings for East Division and West Division, including teams like Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Houston, San Diego, Los Angeles, Atlanta, Milwaukee, Chicago, San Francisco, and Texas.

WIMBLEDON

Table showing Wimbledon Standings for Men's Singles, Women's Singles, Men's Doubles, and Women's Doubles, including players like Andre Agassi, Arantxa Sanchez Vicario, Julie Halard, Kimiko Date, Stefan Edberg, Gary Muller, Goran Ivanisevic, Mark Woodbridge, Michael Stich, Amos Mansdorf, Sabine Appelmans, Gigi Fernandez, and Stefan Edberg.

BASKETBALL

Table showing Basketball Standings for European Olympic Qualifying Tournament, Group A, Group B, Group C, and Group D, including teams like Greece, Germany, Romania, Croatia, Portugal, Hungary, Lithuania, Great Britain, and Estonia.

TRANSACTIONS

Table showing Basketball Transactions, including player movements between teams like Chicago, Detroit, and Philadelphia.

Large advertisement for AT&T USADirect service, featuring the slogan 'FEELING OUT OF IT?' and 'AT&T USADirect® Service get you back to the office in seconds.' Includes AT&T logo and a list of international access numbers for various countries.

ART BUCHWALD

Getting the Real Dope

WASHINGTON — Rejoice, all you consumers—Brother has gone into the credit card business. It has been revealed that American Express not only signs up customers for credit cards but also sells the information on their spending habits to other organizations.



in Santa Monica, California, so we guess that he's quite a swinger. "And sports?" "We show that he purchased a can of tennis balls in 1988 but hasn't bought one since. This could either mean he has given up the game or found a way to come out on the court empty-handed. We suspect the latter."

"Will you bring up what you have on his dining habits?" "He loves to eat and will spare no expense to stuff himself. His last restaurant bill indicates that he had baked lasagna, linguine, roast duck and creme caramel, with a bottle of expensive Chateau Talbot Bordeaux. He gave the waiter a 15 percent tip and the captain 10. He also bought a stuffed panda for the lady he was with, which cost \$50, and it was charged to his card."

"We're in luck. He paid his doctor's bill with his American Express card. The man is overweight and is getting deaf. I would target him for a hearing aid pitch. His doctor gave him an over-the-counter prescription for poison ivy and it cost him \$123 at the drugstore."

"So far his profile fits our needs. The man is a natural for a new living room furniture suite."

"Hey, wait a minute, something just came on the screen. It says that Buchwald has received four parking tickets in the last eight months. He paid them with his American Express card but failed to add a tip for the meter maid."

"We get the picture. Give us his unlisted telephone number and we'll turn it over to our junk phone department. He'll go crazy trying to figure out how we got through to him."

But it has agreed to take a customer's name off the list if he or she begs them to.

I must say that when I heard what Amex had been doing I was terribly worried. I thought that my buying habits were privileged information, and that the less people knew about my lifestyle the better off I was.

My imagination went wild. "Hello, American Express? This is the Teardrop Department Store. What have you got on A. Buchwald of Washington, D.C.?"

"Just a minute. Here it is on the computer. He buys cheap shoes."

"We suspected that. Anything else?"

"He wears smudged eyeglasses. He only cleans them once every other week. He buys Edge shaving cream, Crest toothpaste and Mitchum deodorant. He buys one stick every three weeks, so we assume that he perspires more than the average media person."

"Anything about his love life?"

"This year he bought dozen valentine cards at a Hallmark store

When a Wanderer Meets Stan Kenton

By Mike Zwerin International Herald Tribune

PARIS—This is one fine mess when you first of all have to define a musician from the Third World by what he is not. To set the record straight up-front, Safy Boutella makes neither Rai nor World Music.

He accepts the adjectives, however limited, "African-funk" and "Arabo-Andalusian" in the sleeve notes of "Mejnoun," his latest album. On his previous one, "Kutché," he shared equal billing with the Rai superstar Cheb Khaled (now known as Khaled alone). "Hey! I thought you said he didn't play Rai," Patience, all will unfold before your flight is announced.

Try 'African-funk' and 'Arabo-Andalusian' to describe his music.

When the Algerian war ended, many Frenchmen left, abandoning their houses. At the age of 12 in Algiers he walked into one of them, looked through the record collection and because it had a futuristic jacket which appeared to his fantasies, listened to a 10-inch 33-rpm recording by Stan Kenton's band of Bob Graettinger's "This Modern World." Its dissonance touched him deeply.

Unlabeled, he'd only heard easy listening pop melodies and the classical music of Mozart and company. He began to listen to rock, reggae and jazz (Weather Report and Miles Davis) and to understand that music is tied to all sorts of sounds including noise and that it all has to do with the human heartbeat. Now, 30 years later, he still has the same copy of "This Modern World," which changed his life.

He came to Paris, passed his baccalaureat exam and continued the musical studies he'd started in Algiers. Parisian conservatories, however, were unsatisfactory. Befriending a couple of American hippies on the Champs-de-Mars, he told them he wanted to go to the U.S. to study music. The girl was from Cambridge and talked about the Berklee School of Music in Boston which specialized in jazz and promised to send him a brochure. Much to his surprise, she sent it. He was accepted. The school terrified him.

Playing a variety of instruments "not very well," he heard all these teenage virtuosi running up and down complex harmonies at breakneck tempos. He knew he could never do that. He was 25, he was late. So he made his own curriculum, concentrating on harmony, counterpoint, arranging and composition and took what he needed away with him

when he returned to Algeria after four years. He did not like America, it was too far from the odors and sounds of his own culture.

Since then he has written music for 30 Algerian, Tunisian and Moroccan films (he has also played two featured roles, one of them Romeo). Reading scenarios and sitting in front of screens, he learned "how to invent music for any kind of situation." His tunes and rhythms oscillated between Occident and Orient. He wrote a ballet utilizing elements of the music of the Tuaregs, a tribe that lives in the desert on the border between Arab and black Africa. "You can smell the sand in their music," he says. He calls himself "the only musician in Algeria who takes real musical risks."

When he first heard the rock-Arabian fusion Rai, which was rough and hard like punk, he understood immediately that it was the product of a sad society. It took so little to please the people, who needed very badly to dance. The performers were under-rehearsed and the records badly produced. There were hundreds of Rai singers all singing the same songs with lines like "little girl I love you" over and over, changing a note or a word here and there. It was such poor music, he wondered why. Was this country really so poor? When it became a fad, it got worse: "The singers thought, 'It's popular in Europe, we don't have to work.' They recorded 12 tunes in two hours, all bad."

Then he heard Rai superstar Khaled. This was something else. He like the energy and the originality and what the music did for the people. "I said to myself, 'I'd like to do something with Rai so that it is no longer poor. People will never again be able to say it's cheap.'"

Research for the record "Kutché" was a harrowing experience. Drinking more than he wanted with Khaled in bars until dawn was part of a lifestyle which does not come naturally to Boutella. At first, he could not understand this man who caroused and talked about neckties and shoes, and he didn't like the way Khaled related to women. Boutella is an intellectual who looks for explanations and tries to control his instinct. Khaled is all instinct. But he stayed with him, night after night, until he began to see a deep heart behind the superficial front. It made him very sad somehow. Sometimes he came home at 5 A.M., feeling so empty he burst into tears.

"People said 'Safy is an opportunist,'" he said, looking sad. "They said I did it for publicity. But working with Khaled wasn't easy, just getting him to the studio on time was difficult. He's better now but then it was a constant effort. I made that record for the music, it was important to me. It's a good record, I'm proud of it. I mean, I used to cry after the stuff and people said it was a career move."

Boutella, who had just returned from two weeks in Algiers and will perform at the New Morning here Friday, spoke in a low voice with a slow measured cadence describing what's behind the emptiness and the tears: "I



Safy Boutella

like refinement, things should be nicely said. This should be normal, not a luxury. But there's no more elegance in Algeria. Algeria has been occupied by the Turks and the Romans and for 132 years, by the French. After 30 years of independence, the people are completely out of it. Everybody steals. With all the petrol, the country should be rich. But you have some people with ranches, yachts and Mercedes and then the rest with nothing. So kids don't go to school, they see it doesn't get them anywhere, they say 'I might as well cheat like everybody else.' That's the worst crime, everyone is alienated. Rai comes out of that. It's a way of saying 'I don't give a damn.'"

"After 132 years of occupation, stealing was like a normal postcolonial syndrome. I don't forgive it but I understand. It's a passage obligée, like World Music. World Music is a way of saying second-rate. It's also guilty from the Occident to the Third World. We remember that you exist, we're not really racist. I hope the World Music stage will pass and we'll end up with a real understanding between different people and that everybody will truly respect each other's culture as equal."

PEOPLE

Fergie Signs a TV Deal

The Duchess of York has signed a deal to make a TV star of her children's book creation, "Budgie the Helicopter." The former Sarah Ferguson has granted Sleepy Kids PLC, a television production company, an exclusive option to animate and merchandise characters from her books. "Budgie," a little helicopter that rustles around rescuing people, have sold more than 100,000 copies. The duchess, who is separated from her husband, Prince Andrew, fends off critics who complain that she pockets most of the cash from the Budgie books. "I'm giving a percentage to charity," she said, "and I think that's fair. It's going to children's charities. I don't know where the criticism comes from."

Want something to remember Marlene Dietrich by? Her favorite piece of jewelry, described by Sotheby's as "a dazzling Important Ruby and Diamond Bracelet" and valued at up to \$400,000, is to be sold by the auction house in the fall. "It was the only piece of jewelry that she kept," her grandson Peter Fife said from Paris, where he has been sorting through papers and possessions of the actress, who died there May 6 at the age of 90. "She also loved her emeralds, but she lost them, probably to the IRS for back taxes."

The fashion designer Mary McFadden, 54, has been granted a divorce from her fourth husband, Kohle Yohannan, 24, in New York. "At exactly 1:15 P.M.," McFadden specified. The couple were married in 1989, when Yohannan was a student at Columbia University.

Crown Prince Frederik of Denmark has bowed to the requirements of public relations and abandoned his plans to live in a rent-controlled house in Cambridge, Massachusetts, while he attends Harvard University. "We gave up the house only because the case was brought up by the city council and in the papers," said Niels Elschow-Holm, private secretary to Queen Margrethe II, Frederik's mother. "We are not interested in having problems with anyone, so we found another place last week." Elschow-Holm said. Some elements of the city government and press had said the house, which rents for \$1,900 a month, should be reserved for people with low or moderate incomes. The prince plans to live in an apartment.

Ringo Starr, 51, said that during his post-Beatle boozing days, he was content to exist as a "celebrity"

rather than a musician. "I'd be at movie premieres in London with my bow tie on and a bottle of cognac in my pocket," he said. "It got really sad. Someone in England put it so cruelly. They said, 'If there's an opening of an envelope, he'll be there.' That hit me." Starr, who has dried out, said his new album, "Time Takes Time," was "something I can be proud of."

Susan Lucci wept buckets and got a standing ovation at the Daytime Emmy awards. The only thing missing was the award, for which she had been nominated 13 times. Erika Sztezak, who plays the good-hearted heroine Victoria Buchanan on ABC's "One Life to Live," won for best actress for a third time. But Lucci, serving as a host of the awards show, merely wept—and stole the scene. "Thank you, thank you," she told the crowd of 4,500 who had openly rooted for her. "I couldn't begin to tell you how much that meant to me." Lucci's series, "All My Children," won its first best-drama Emmy. "I think Erika is a wonderful actress," Lucci gushed backstage. "I vote for her every year. I really do." Peter Bergman, who plays Jack Abbott on the CBS show "The Young and the Restless," received his second consecutive Emmy for best actor. Oprah Winfrey won her third Emmy as talk show host.

Setting off from London on a concert tour, the rock star Michael Jackson, 33, had four words on the subject of children. "Our children are the most beautiful, most sweet, most treasured of our creation," he said meaningfully.

Geena Davis, who helped define the female "buddy movie" in "Thelma & Louise," says she never got to be Madonna's pal while making "A League of Their Own." "We never got close," Davis said. "I mean, you know, she's had a different life than the rest of us."

Dennis Barrie, the Cincinnati art museum curator acquired in 1990 of obscenity charges for displaying Robert Mapplethorpe's photographs, has resigned in a dispute with trustees over artistic goals and costs. The Mapplethorpe exhibition set an attendance record for the arts center.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED Appears on Page 8

Tax Break for U.K. Movies

LONDON — Britain's flagging film industry received new tax breaks from the government on Tuesday. The Treasury financial secretary Stephen Dorrell said the two new tax relief measures represented "an important step forward in helping the British film industry," which last year made only 12 films compared to one a week 20 years ago. "The government has listened to the industry's difficulties and taken decisive action," he said. The first new measure will allow filmmakers to claim a tax deduction for the costs of developing prospective films as they are incurred. This could be up to a limit of 20 percent of total budgeted expenditure. The second measure will allow the cost of producing a film to be written off at a flat rate of 33.3 percent a year starting when the film is completed. Dorrell said the first tax break would encourage "the all-important early research work required for a successful film" and the second would ease film companies' cash flow problems.

Advertisement for AT&T Traveler's Guide. Includes title 'The AT&T TRAVELER'S GUIDE', 'AT&T USA Direct Service', 'At Your Service Around the Globe', 'CITY FILES' (Barcelona, Genoa), 'CALENDAR', and 'Kiosk'.

Vertical sidebar containing various news snippets: 'Old Man of Wimbledon', 'Leadership And Voters', 'Sarajevo Lovers Few in Dying City', 'Bomb Explodes in London', 'Kiosk', and 'British Finance Resigned'.